B.S.A.
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bombay Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A.
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bombay Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XIV NO. BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chron

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS inte
for publication in the "Bombay C
nicle" must be accompanied by
name and address of the writer
necessarily for publication, but
guarantee of good faith. In prepa
manuscripts correspondents are req
ed to write on one side of the p
only, and to address their commun
tions to the EDITOR, and not to
member of the staff by name. Al
tion to this rule will save much in
sentence and delay.

In the absence of express agree
to the contrary the copyright of
literary or other contributions publi
in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in
Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake t
turn rejected communications unle
stamped and addressed envelope is
closed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of e
kind (advertisements, changes of
dress, etc.) should be addressed to
MANAGER. Advertisements inte
for insertion in the next day's pap
must reach the Office not later tha
5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be mad
payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" an
cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose
copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are
delayed in delivery will facilitate en
quiry into the cause of the irregularity
by noting the date of the paper on the
wrapper, and sending it to the Mana
ger.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition :

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home this season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
240, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,109
9 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA ..	16,220
16 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,667
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,080
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		14,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN* ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,685
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,600
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,109
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..		16,902
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,670
3 April	CHINA* ..		7,972
10 ,,	NALDERAx ..		15,993
17 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		14,430
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,949
May	RANPURA ..		16,685
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,220
15 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,103
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
29 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,109
June 5	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
12 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		14,430
July 3	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
On alternate voyages at Marseilles, passengers proceed by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the steamer at Southampton.
Extra steamer at following rates :—
1st Saloon to London, £80, £70, & £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles, £75, £62, and £8
2nd Saloon to London, £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special Cruising arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARWICKSHIRE* ..	6,690
4th Feb.	CHARKHINDA* ..	5,316
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	6,316
18th Mar.	DUMANA ..	8,441
8th April	MARMORA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
13th May	WARWICKSHIRE* ..	6,690
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
8th Jan.	CEYLORE* ..	China & Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHGIR ..	Straits, China, Japan.
	Connecting at Colombo with	
	CHITRAL ..	Australia.
2 th ,,	CEYLORE* ..	China & Japan.
31st ,,	KEDAREORE*	China & Japan.
16th Feb.	SALSETTE ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELHI ..	Straits, China, Japan.
	Connecting at Colombo with	
	NARKUNDA ..	Australia.
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF
TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND RANGOON.

1926		
1st Jan.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
2nd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
4th ,,	VARELA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
6th Jan.	KAMPALA ..	East & S. Africa.
6th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailing when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Rd., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.
Shanghai Maru	..	4101	6th Jan.	20th Jan.
xMorioka Maru	T. Mori	4469	15th Jan.	25th Jan
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7091	15th Jan.	29th Jan
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5345	29th Jan.	12th Feb
Liverpool Maru	..	5804	20th Jan.	30th Jan.
Totori Maru	G. Masuda	5973	20th Jan.	3rd Feb
Muroran Maru	Z. Hirai	5374	12th Feb.	24th Feb.
Hakata Maru	G. Matsushita	5970	16th Feb.	2nd Mar

x Proceeds to Karachi
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital f80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds f43,196,861 £3,599,738
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Medan	Djocja	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
T. F. HOOGENSTEIN,
Mgr.

DO YOU KNOW OF

A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD [illegible]

The best remedy for [illegible] sick of worrying every [illegible] to provide my family [illegible] "INSURANCE POLICY." [illegible] with death and War Insurance [illegible] Ltd., and you need worry no more. Very attractive plans, Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a specialty in Insurance line. Agents wanted apply to:—

DATAJ & CO.
Secretaries.
Head Office,
35, Apollo [illegible]

AMIGHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND [illegible] CONFECTIONERS [illegible] IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED [illegible]
Opposite [illegible]
Since the [illegible]
This [illegible] awarded [illegible]
We [illegible] Federal [illegible] Amicha [illegible] fections [illegible] & certificates [illegible] hibition and [illegible] 1893 for the [illegible] his Consignment.
(Sd.) [illegible]
(Sd.) [illegible]
LADY [illegible] ription [illegible]
SUTTER [illegible] round cakes [illegible]
HALWA [illegible]
(a) Mal [illegible]
Halva with [illegible]
Rose-scented [illegible]
Musk-[illegible]
Orange Halva [illegible]
All orders [illegible] supervision [illegible]
No such [illegible] genuine [illegible] bearing [illegible] printed [illegible]
No V. [illegible]
The [illegible]

DR. [illegible]
"TIS [illegible] turers [illegible] table [illegible] Medi [illegible] Priva [illegible] or su [illegible] reason [illegible]
Plea [illegible]
Addr [illegible]

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE
Guaranteed Option [illegible]olicy
ISSUED BY THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1897)
IS THE LATEST AND BEST SCHEME
FOR MAKING PROVISION FOR ONE'S OLD AGE & FAMILY
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION
Head Office: 214, Hornby Road, Bombay. Allum, Utharcha & Dossa Managers.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) C[illegible]
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REME[illegible]
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue, Curative
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cho[illegible]
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and[illegible]
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm also be had.
FREE TO POOR [illegible]
For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, [illegible]
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, [illegible]

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF
SPECIAL
CONCESSION RATES
IN OUR
CLASSIFIED SHORT
ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS
ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—
HALF ANNA
PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Competent COURT CLERK and TYPIST. Apply sharp Messrs. LALA & CO., Solicitors, above Eastern Bank, Fort.
A R2357

WANTED FOR A GROUP OF FOUR SPINNING MILLS—(1) An ENERGETIC SUPERINTENDENT with a thorough knowledge of Carding and Mule Spinning. Pay Rs. 750 per month. (2) SPINNING MASTERS with a thorough knowledge of Mule Spinning and Ring on a pay of Rs. 400 to 500 according to size of the Mill for which he is wanted. (3) ONE CARDING MASTER, Pay Rs. 450 per month, with a thorough knowledge of Carding. Each of the above can, in addition to the above Salary, earn every month a bonus equal to that Salary, the bonus being based on (a) Average production, (b) Decreased percentage of waste, (c) Decreased Cost of Production, (d) Quality of Yarn. Average production used is Fully Good Quarters will be furnished free of rent. Applications need not be accompanied by testimonials. Applications should be addressed to the DIRECTOR, Messrs. SHAW WALLACE & CO., Solicitors, Bombay.
A R2358

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced TRANSLATOR, who can translate from English into good and lucid Gujarati for book publication. A nice opportunity for an intelligent person to earn in leisure hours by working at home. Apply stating terms per royal 16-mo form, and enclosing a cutting from the editorial notes of this paper translated by yourself to Post Box No. 747 Bombay.
A R2360

SALARY RS. 100—250 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn on absolutely New SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS. BY CORRESPONDENCE. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—PEARS ARROW MOTOR CAR. 38 H.P. Six C. Magnet Dego Dynamo complete. Totally new. Specially for High persons. Apply MORLIDHARDAS, C/o Mangoomal Jessasingh, 67, Nagdevi Street.
JA R2360

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL, LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH.
CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6. Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MADHAVASHRAM
'Phone 42484.
Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus
GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MERCHANTS and FINANCIERS interested in the KUTH business of Kashmir State contract of which is shortly to be renewed may correspond with a person, who has a thorough knowledge of the ins and outs of the business at the following address. No. 1149, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
T R2361

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved at the 7th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 28th December, 1925, the first dividend on Preference Shares at the rate of Rs. 6-8-8 per share for the period ending 30th June, 1920, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after 1st February, 1926, between the hours of 12 noon and 1 p.m. (S. T.) on week days except Saturdays, to those Preference Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on 17th December, 1925, and to whom dividend Warrants will be posted in due course.

Preference Shareholders are requested to notify change (if any) in their address as early as possible.

By order,
LALJI NARANJI & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 28th December, 1925.
C24756

NOTICE.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANDEE AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND Rs. 18 (Rupees Eighteen) per Share will be paid on and after the 7th January, 1926 between 12.30 to 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 74-7 Pora Bazar Street, Fort, to those Share holders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 21st December, 1925.

By order of the Board,
VALABHDAS DAYAL & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 21st December, 1925.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA TERMINUS AND RAWALPINDI.

ON and from 1st January, 1926, the Delhi Express will run through between Bombay and Rawalpindi.

2. The Express leaving Victoria Terminus to-night will be the first train to run through. The N. W. Ry. 58 Dn Express leaving Rawalpindi on 31st will run through to Bombay.

3. The following are the timings:—

		H.M.
Victoria Terminus	Dep.	21-30
Delhi Main	Arr.	7-45 Third day.
	Dep.	8-15
Rawalpindi	Arr.	9-50 Fourth day

		H.M.
Rawalpindi	Dep.	18. 0
Delhi Main	Arr.	19-50 Second day.
	Dep.	22-20
Victoria Terminus	Arr.	8.30 Fourth day

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 30th December, 1925.
C24753

NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO GAIKWAD GOLDEN JUBLEE CELEBRATION FUND.

It is requested to all subscribers of the fund to kindly send all letters and subscriptions to Dr. D. C. Talati, Municipal Commissioner, Baroda City. The cheque should be crossed and payable Sheth Chimanlal Zaver Laxmichand, the Treasurer of the Fund. The Jubilee celebration will take place on 11th, 12th and 13th, January 1926.

i.e. MAGANBHAI P. HARIBHAKTE.
President.
24740

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

THE BUSINESS will be CLOSED on the 31st of December, 1925, and 1st and 2nd of January, 1926, on account of ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING. Our ZANDER ORTHOPAEDIC & MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE will remain open as usual. N. POWELL & CO., Bombay.
24745

WANTED

WANTED—DRIVERS for Metre Gauge Railway Super-heater Locomotives. Apply with copies of testimonials to the LOCO and CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, Jamnagar.
24739

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

SALE AT THE ROOM OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

SALE OF A STEAM LAUNCH, NATIVE CRAFTS MOTOR LORRY AND FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw & Papa, Attorneys for parties concerned sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sale Room the following:—

One Steam Launch named "Jaul", lying at Gharapuri.

16 Native Crafts lying at Gharapuri bearing Nos. 5132, 5129, 5251, 5152, 4459, 5187, 5186, 4386, 5294, 5337, 5472, 3470, 3468, 3472, 3469, 3466 and Office furniture consisting of safe, cupboards, tables, chairs, clock, crushers, etc. and

One Motor Lorry

The above Launch and Crafts can be seen at the Gharapuri before the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days from the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa at their office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO COAL MERCHANTS.

ENGLISH AND BENGAL COAL AND OTHER MATERIALS AT SEWRI BUNDER, SEWRI, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw & Papa, Attorneys for the parties concerned sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 9th January, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri, Sewri Bunder, the following:—

125 tons English Coal, 65 tons Bengal Coal and 25 tons English Coal dust and weighing scales, sieves, cane baskets, flats, water casks, copper water pots, etc.

Goods can be seen at the above place before the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw & Papa at their Office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS

Morning Concert
LAST CHANCE ! LAST CHANCE !!
OF
VOCAL MUSIC
BY
The Famous Sangit Ratna
Prof. ABDUL KARIM KHAN
TO BE HELD AT
NOVELTY CINEMA
THEATRE.
Grant Road Tram Terminus
Sunday, 3rd January, 1926 at 9 a.m. to 12 noon (S. T.)

This MORNING CONCERT has been specially organised at the earnest public command wishing to hear "MORNING RAGAS". LOVERS of Music should not miss this opportunity.

Ticket Rates:—Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. (Tax Extra.).

Tickets can be had of:—SHREE SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.

AMUSEMENTS

C. C. BURR presents
JOHNNY HINES
IN
"The CRACKERJACK"
Just The Picture To Make You Laugh.
Thrills, Speed, Humour, Romance, and Intrigues.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
The World's Pictures
Longer and Interesting
TIME:— 6 & 10 P.M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the
MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR, BARODA STATE
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
BALIWALA THEATRE,
TARDEO ROAD.
A SPECIAL MATINEE.
FRIDAY, 1st January 1926 at 3 P.M.
SUBHADRA

SUNDAY, 3rd January 1926 at 3 P.M.
DRAUPADI
RATES AS USUAL and BOOKING in morning from 8 to 11 and Every from 3 to 8 at the THEATRE.
MANAGER.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
ON 1January 1926 AT 10 A.M. NEW YEAR'S DAY
A PUBLIC CONCERT BY
BHAGVATAR BROTHERS
R. Nayana.....Violin.
R. Hanumabha.....Flute.
R. Jagwatishwar.....Mrudhang.
THE STATE MUSICIANS OF
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE
whose recent performance before the leading Citizens of Bombay has made the Public anxious to hear them.
Prices:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1. Boxes according to the capacity of seats at the corresponding rates of the ordinary seats near them.
BOOKING OPENS AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
24747

TO-DAY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-DAY
KRISHNA FILMS CO.'S SOCIAL PICTURE.
KANGAL KEDI
OR
THE DOOMD SOUL
Stirring and sensational Social Story
Time and Rates as Usual
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Chaupaty Road,

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
EXPERTS
HAVE REMOVED TO
6, Sukhadvala Buildings,
Ravelin Street, Hornby Rd., Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. 22560.

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BOMBAY CO

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

Bales

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,00
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 30
Total Day's Sales of East Indian
Total Day's Imports

Universal Standard 10.38. Fair demand
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 17.40d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):—

January	19.98
March	19.82
May	19.34
New York Noon Call:—	
January	19.98
March	19.77
May	19.30
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
January	19.78
March	19.29

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

January	9.94—.13
March	9.95—.12
May	9.94—.13
July	9.89—.12
October	9.64—.10
EGYPTIANS	
January	16.62—.18
March	16.50—.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.
Liverpool:—

December	10.16 plus .14
January	10.07 ,, .14
February	10.05 ,, .14
March	10.07 ,, .14
April	10.05 ,, .14
May	10.07 ,, .13
June	10.02 ,, .11
July	10.01 ,, .12
August	9.91 ,, .12
September	9.82 ,, .11
October	9.74 ,, .10
November	9.68 ,, .10
December	9.66 ,, .10

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PR...

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

December	17.05 plus .27
January	16.80 ,, .27
February	16.74 ,, .25
March	16.70 ,, .25
April	16.73 ,, .25
May	16.73 ,, .25
June	16.73 ,, .25
July	16.73 ,, .25
August	16.80 ,, .25
September	16.95 ,, .25
October	17.05 ,, .25
November	17.05 ,, .25

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Scinde, "Good"	7.45
"Fully Good"	7.80
"Fine"	8.10
Bengal, "Good"	7.50
"Fully Good"	7.90
"Fine"	8.30
Oomra, "Good"	8.10
"Fully Good"	8.50
"Fine"	8.90
Broach, "Good"	8.60
"Fully Good"	9.00
"Fine"	9.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 30.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8...
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1...
Day's Exports to Continent	1...
Futures at New York:—	
January	19.65 —
March	19.52 —
May	19.12 —
July	18.75 —
Spot Cotton at New York	20.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19.35
Futures at New Orleans:—	
January	19.57
March	19.64 —
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	17
Demand Bills 4.84.81.	
Silver: Foreign mined 68 3/8.	

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN CO... MARKET.

New York, Dec.

Futures at New York:—

January	19.65 —
March	19.52 —
May	19.12 —
July	18.75 —

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands
Liverpool:—

Liverpool, Dec.

January	10.07 plus
March	10.07 ,,
May	10.07 ,,
July	10.01 ,,

via Suez or the Pacific? If ... now is ... 6th Jan. KARE... East & S. Africa. Indian household and abroad? PR...

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Dec. 31.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, German	¾	57	0	0
Do.	1	58	0	0
Do.	1¼	57	0	0
Do.	1½	57	0	0
Do.	1¾	57	0	0
Do.	2	57	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 31.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	60	4	0
Do.	1	60	4	0
Do.	1¼	60	4	0
Do. American	1½	62	0	0
Do.	1¾	63	0	0
Do.	2	63	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchtesa joint		27	8	0
Copper, English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Kiai		74	8	0
Lead, Rangoon		28	0	0
Roger, Brass, Metal 55-8 ¾ to 1		56	0	0
Roger Brass 1¼ to 1½ 1¾ to 2		55	8	0
German Copper 1½		61	0	0
Ger Copper 1¾ to 2		62	0	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1 1/4		61	8	0

London, Dec. 30.

English best Selected Copper £63 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £59 7/16.
Copper Braziers £75.
Yellow Metal 70.
Hard Spelter 32 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8.
Tin Block £287 1/4.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Dec. 31.

		Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½		0	10	6
Do.	No. 20		0	12	6
Currimbhai	No. 12½		0	11	0
Elphinstone	No. 12½		0	10	9
David	No. 10½		0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 10½		0	10	6
Trikamdas	No. 10½		0	10	9
Sattara	No. 12½		0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 6½		0	9	9
Light house	No. 6½		0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1		1	3	9
Do.	No. 42-2		1	5	6
Do.	No. 20		0	14	3
Do.	No. 32		1	1	6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 31.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	15	6
Century	,,	0	14	6
Jacob	,,	0	14	6
E. D Sassoon	,,	0	14	0
Elphinstone	,,	0	0	0
Bombay Citton	,,	0	13	6
Jamshed	,,	0	13	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	3	6
Century	,,	1	2	6
Hindustan	,,	0	0	0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	0
Phoenix	,,	1	3	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	2	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	3	0
Kajiamardan	,,	1	1	9
Daud Sahib	,,			
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 52/53				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	3	3
Hindustan	,,	1	3	6
David Mill	,,	1	3	0
Appolo	,,	1	3	9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	1	6
Long Cloth x Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	3	0
Swan Finlay	,,	1	3	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34—42 In.:—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	3	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	3	3
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	9
Appoli (Pyala)	,,	1	1	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	6
Sundari Brand	,,	1	1	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	2	6
Century	,,	1	5	0
Dhooties 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Bajance)	Per lb.	1	4	0
Century	,,	1	4	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	1	6
1336 Tata	,,	3	8	0
Check Grey Drill x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	0	0	0
Jamshed	,,	0	0	0
Century	,,	0	0	0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5	,,	5	8	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,			
Bleached Check:—				
Kasturchand Mill	Per Piece.	6	6	0
Bombay United	,,	0	0	0
Black Check:—				
5800 Sholapur	Per Piece.	13	6	0
Textile Mill £3	,,	0	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pebaney	Per Piece.	9	5	0
Hindustan	,,	9	12	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	9	4	0
Salita:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	2	6
Textile	,,	0	0	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	0	0
Stripped Sadis Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece.	1	2	6
777 Crescent	,,	0	0	0
Dukdi Yards 12—13—14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	6	9
Great	,,	0	0	0
Phoenix	,,	0	0	0
Kohinoor	,,	0	0	0
Chadar Rod Calender:—				
Hindustan	Per Piece.	1	3	6
David	,,	1	1	0

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS

Week ending 19th Dec. ... 25th December 1925

	1925 Bales	1924 Bales
Calcutta	3130	1258
Bombay	125359	101268
Karachi	57277	30089
Madras	1753	196
Rangoon	Nil	Nil
Tuticorin		
Total	187519	132791

EXPORTS

Week ending 16th Dec.

	1925 Bales	1924 Bales
	28	...
Calcutta	18068	41709
Bombay	17584	10651
Karachi	62	717
Madras	1512	3192
Rangoon	Nil	205
Tuticorin		

1st Sept. to 19th Dec.

	1925 Bales	1924 Bales
	10358	9598
Calcutta	618109	284693
Bombay	287062	142247
Karachi	40919	56
Madras		
Rangoon	9947	11
Tuticorin		
Total	956395	537111

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 19th Dec.

	1925 Bales	1924 Bales
	7783	...
Calcutta	303567	303876
Bombay	109527	61829
Karachi	31287	5799
Madras	16792	14756
Rangoon	42818	17693
Tuticorin		
Total	510774	—

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

week ending 28th Dec.		1st Sept. to 28th Dec.	
1925	1924	1925	1924
1847	8984	13947	39933

EXPORTS from KARACHI

Week ending 21st Dec.

	1925	1924
United Kingdom	5003	1168
Continent	11543	10134
China	Nil	300
Japan	Nil	Nil
Bombay	1718	8180
U. S. A.	525	420
Total	19789	20202

1st Sept. to 21th Dec.

	1925	1924
United Kingdom	7198	2571
Continent	69360	58445
China	5459	300
Japan	24842	Nil
Bombay	11091	28977
U. S. A.	2 00	420
Total	1:044	89808

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

29th December 1925

	1925-26 Bales	1924-25 Bales	Difference
RECEIPTS 24th to 28th Dec	50092	70024	—19932
RECEIPTS 1st Sept. to 28th Dec.	783527	534214	+ 249313
SHIPMENTS 1st to 28th Dec.			
United Kingdom	Nil	2826	— 2826
Continent	Nil	7859	+7859
China, Japan and Coast Ports	Nil	25082	— 20082
Total	35767		— 35767
SHIPMENTS 1st Sept. to 28th Dec.			
United Kingdom	10935	7578	+ 3607
Continent	115627	68735	+46892
China	37962	11030	+26932
Japan	220217	295797	—75580
Coast Ports	7601	7150	+1026
U. S. A.	450	570	—120
Total	392842	392085	+1757
Afloat in harbour Europe	10160	11433	— 1039
China, Japan and Coast Ports	80688	119 49	+45579

STATEMENT OF COTTON DESSED

Wee ending 18th Dec.
1st Sept to 18th Dec

Madras	1,847	43,750	+
Bombay	17,958	1,24,743	
Sind	5,968	41,915	+
Bengal	35	1105	
U. P.	7,332	1,52,076	+
Punjab	32,963	3,47,978	
C. I.	23,370	82,958	+
Berar	31,186	1,35,094	+
N.W. F Province	182	1,254	
Ajmer-Merwara	8,021	20,740	
Burma		upto 4th Dec 19857	*
	7,44,014	10,17,201	

\+ Adjusted

YARN MARKET.

Dec. 30.

The week under review being a short one, owing to a number of holidays intervening, the yarn market has not recorded any spe... change so far as the local yarns are concerned whereas in case of Japanese yarns the rates have somewhat improved both in ready and forward deliveries. The improvement is distinctly due to the rapid rise in cotton in the latter part of the week which has been followed by the strong advices from Japan. In Indian yarns however there is yet no confidence owing to continued absence of demand and the weak tendency from up-country markets and it is believed that the rise in cotton if continues, will have only one effect on Indian yarns and that will be to stabilise the rates at or about this level. It is believed that the present prices in Indian yarns are very high and so long as up-country markets do not show any inclination to buy, the prices are not likely to improve and if the prices of raw material go down again the prices in yarns will have to be brought down to lower level to create confidence and consequntly the satisfactory demand. Turnover during the week is not at all satisfactory so far as Indian yarns are concerned but in case of Japanese yarns there was more buying in 40s and 2/42s owing to better demand from Mills and up-country markets.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is no change to report and although the Manchester Market has been reported somewhat steadier as a result of the sharp prices in Cotton the Indian markets have not been able to respond and there has been no business of importance. Ready rates remain unchanged with a tendency to decline. In fact dealers do not take much interest in English Yarns as these yarns do not meet with free buying.

JAPANESE YARNS.

The latter part of the week has added much strength and prices have advanced by about ... ers have been buying among themselves with a view to obtain profits later on. Sharp rise in Cotton has produced a better feeling in Japan and the rates quoted are about Rs. 15 higher per Bale all round. Stocks in the Local mills are not very large and hence this market has been following rapid advance reported from Japan. All however depends upon the course of cotton and if cotton loses some points which is not unlikely, most of the buying being of speculative nature yarn prices will also decline simultaneously. Mercerised yarns have met with better demand and prices have improved to a certain extent both for ready and forward deliveries.

INDIAN YARNS.

The position has remained much more the same and in spite of the rapid advance in cotton in the latter part of the week there has been practically no effect in the prices of yarns. It is a matter of surprise that the up-country markets do not show any life as yet and are altogether unmoved by any rise in cotton. This clearly shows that the buying capacity of the dealers and consumers and all alike has considerably decreased and the loss of confidence has reached such a point that it will take long before any confidence is restored and substantial buying is in evidence. China is as quiet as ever and although we are often inclined to look for that market to sell our productions we think the earlier we forget to depend upon this market the better. Rangoon is buying in small lots and Calcutta has been again very quiet. Up-country mills have been continuing their sales at much lower rates and the Bombay Mills have been comparatively losing ground in various markets which were their monopoly before the strike.

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 30.

Barletta Russo—62 1/2lbs. Dec/Jan. sellers 62.
Rozario Santa Fe—62 1/2lbs. Jan/Feb. value 63.
Tone:—Argentine firmer but quiet.
Australian Dec/Jan. value 62.

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 30.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
Dec/Jan. paid sellers £16 1/2.
J/S. paid £16 1/4.
F/M. paid £16 1/4.
Tone:—Market closed quiet and easier.
Cottonseed Bombay Dec/Jan. sellers £7 7/8. Steady.
Castorseed Bombay Dec/Jan. Hull sellers £18 1/4.
Linseed Bombay D/J. £20 1/8 nominal.
Rapeseed, Feruzepore, Usual Bold, per ton D/J. sellers £20.
Rapeseed, Toria per ton D/J. quoted £20 1/2.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton.—Nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton D/J. sellers £19 7/8.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull.
Yellow Cawnpore D/J. sellers £23 1/4.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 30.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Dec/Jan. nominal £19 1/4.
April/May done and sellers £18.
Tone:—Quiet and easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Jan/April done sellers 32/9.
May/Aug. value 32/7 1/2.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 30.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
Jan/March sellers 16/3.
July/Sept. sellers 15.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. sellers 15/2 1/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. sellers 15/3 1/4.
Tone:—Firm with more enquiry.
Cuban Sugar Nov/Dec. value 11/1½.

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 30.

Karachi Barley—Nominal.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole have displayed a continuance of upward tendency and the last quotations to hand register a sharp advance both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. The market advanced on heavy short covering. At the close the market was easier.

The natural reaction which was certain to come after the extensive heavy short selling and liquidation of old "Bull" accounts has at last materialised during the week under review. Although the market has been broken into by the holidays, there has been slightly more business about during the past period. Increased activity was brought about by a feeling of optimism as to the prospects of trade in the New Year with the result that the American Exchanges put up prices substantially.

It is an established fact that as far as this season is concerned there is an ample supply to fulfil all requirements of the trade. The basis of argument, however, apparently is that the supply question is now thoroughly discounted and an expansion of business is in sight with feelings of confidence, and prices at the moment are considered moderate in view of the fact of the uncertainty which always surrounds the prospects of succeeding yields and the necessity for a large crop to follow the present to put the consuming world

As present ... inclined to look to the buying side than the sellers, but in our opinion it would be wiser to keep such feeling in check and to confine one's activity in purchasing to easy markets, and not to follow advances. The recent more favourable weather conditions in the South has led to selling of new crop positions viz.—July and October next which had been accumulated by various interests on account of their relative cheapness, and this has produced a stream of contracts, which has affected these months more, both in Liverpool and New York, than the present crop options.

Trade accounts from Manchester are quite cheerful and promise a very satisfactory state of affairs in the New Year.

On the whole, our advice is to buy on breaks for the immediate future, and we would particularly recommend that operators should be directed to next crop options when unduly depressed. We consider that July next in the neighbourhood of 9.75d. in Liverpool is an attractive basis for "Bull" operations.

As regards the position of the local market, prices have fluctuated considerably during the week, and April/May Broach having at one time declined as low as Rs. 337 rapidly advanced under the influence of heavy buying by Exporters and Commission Houses, the rate at the time of writing being quoted as high as Rs. 366. With the commencement of the New Year we expect a further expansion of business and with heavy commitments for shipment in January we expect that a further improvement in prices is quite likely unless the Home markets should suddenly collapse.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

New York January last week 18.60; this week 19.65 + .105.
New York March last week 18.88; this week 19.52 + .64
New York May last week 18.56; this week 19.12 + .56
New York July last week 18.24; this week 18.75 + .51
Liverpool January last week 9.47; this week 10.07 + .60
Liverpool March last week 9.49; this week 10.07 + .58
Liverpool May last week 9.50; this week 10.07 + .57
Liverpool July last week 9.43; this week 10.01 + .52

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M.G. Broach April/May opened on the 28th instant at Rs. 354 1/2 steady in accordance with higher advices reported from Home, and gradually eased to Rs. 352 1/2 on scattered selling. Around this level Commission Houses and shroffs were free buyers and the market improved to Rs. 362 1/2. In sympathy with a further sharp advance in New York futures on the 29th inst. the Bazar opened steady at Rs. 364 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 366 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operators. On prominent shroffs selling the market eased to Rs. 359 1/2. Owing to a further advance in America on the 30th inst. the market opened steady at Rs. 385 and declining to Rs. 383 on Commission Houses selling closed at Rs. 385 1/2.

Fine Oomra January opened on the 28th inst. at Rs. 329 and going down by rupee steadily advanced to Rs. 345 buying by shroffs and Commission Houses. Again declining to Rs. 340 1/2 the market improved to Rs. 349 1/2 on buying by shroffs and Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 349 1/2. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 326 1/2 and going down by a couple of rupees advanced to Rs. 340 Commission and Japanese Houses buying. Again touching Rs. 334 1/2 the market further improved to Rs. 341 1/2 on operators buying and closed at Rs. on the 30th inst. F.G. Bengal opened at Rs. 280 and closed at 1/2 the highest being Rs. 290 lowest Rs. 279. Whilst March Rs. 282 1/2 and closed highest being Rs. Rs. 292 1/2.

Cardi...

INDIAN STATES CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 29.

The Indian States Subjects Conference passed a number of resolutions to-day. First of all it passed a resolution of condolence over the deaths of the Maharaja of Gwalior and Kashmir. Secondly it framed a constitution declaring that the object of the Conference was the attainment of responsible Government in Indian States by all legitimate and peaceful means. Other resolutions passed in connection with the constitution are more or less on the lines of the Congress. Then on the motion of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj seconded by Mr. Manilal Kothari the Conference passed a resolution deploring inhuman tragedies at Nimachana in Alwar and still further the obstinate refusal of the State to permit an open and impartial enquiry into the causes of the atrocities and the irregularities committed by the State police and officers. The Conference while extending warmest sympathy to many bereaved families, wounded families and those rendered homeless by wanton destruction of properties in the name of law and order wished the Conference had power to render some effective assistance to them in their present trial.

Under the presidency of Mr. Manilal Kothari the Cattle Protection Society passed a resolution supporting Pandit Shyamlal Nehru's bill in the Assembly for the protection of cows.

A. I. LAWN TENNIS ASSN.

WARNING TO SIMLA TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE.

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

At a meeting of the Council of the All-Indian Lawn Tennis Association held yesterday under the presidency of Col. Roe it was announced there were no fresh developments whatever as regards the suspension of Mr. Jacob and that no communication of any kind had been received from him. The Council therefore decided not to discuss the matter until Mr. Jacob had taken the necessary steps to place himself in such a position that it could rightly be reopened. It was also decided to issue a final official warning to the Simla Tournament Committee that unless all dues were paid at once their names will be struck off the list of recognised tournaments and it will be advertised in the Press that any player entering for that tournament will have his entry refused elsewhere. The Council spent a considerable time in discussing whether India should challenge for the Davis Cup next year since a suggestion had been made that it would be better to avoid 1926 and conserve resources till 1927 when a big effort will be made. It was eventually decided in any case players invited to represent India next year should be made to understand clearly that the All-India Lawn Tennis Association would not finance any match and that if the share of profits failed to cover the expenses the loss would be borne by the players. The Council further decided that as it was unnecessary to challenge before the middle of March next year, all provinces shall be circularised as to their views on the advisability of challenging at all. It is understood if India challenges, Major Foster, a councillor of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, will be invited to act as manager of the tour and possibly also as non-playing captain.—A. P.

CLOSE OF NON-BRAHMIN CONGRESS.

MR. TAMBE'S APPOINTMENT COMMENDED.

AMRAOTI, Dec. 30.

The Raja of Pamgal in his concluding remarks at the All-India non-Brahmin Congress said that their Congress was an unmistakable expression of the genuine and harmonious feeling on the part of the vast majority of the people no more to allow to be treated as political pawns by the minority community. Referring to the Swarajist policy of obstruction and the appointment of Mr. Tambe he said the sincerity of the Swarajists' pretensions had been challenged in various quarters but the credit of having exposed them thoroughly went to Sir Montague Butler whose action, he characterised as a fine stroke of statesmanship.—A. P.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

Commenting on Sir M. V. Joshi's presidential address at the Liberal Federation "New India" writes:—The address is a ...tion of the slander repeated in the ...ss that the acceptance of office has a ...lising effect. One defect in the ad... is the omission of any reference to the ...nwealth of India Bill. Joshi deserves ...warmly congratulated on the ...l ...e and clear-sightedness pervading ...ss."

...ily Express" says that the ...Liberals has been the more ...stained them in the hour ... disillusionment on the one ... waning prestige on other ...tional interests as a whole ... in his presidential address ... now unreservedly endors... name of the ...ment to the ... has ... only by ... He ... to the ... but

ECONOMIC SELF-DETERMINATION.

CALCUTTA MERCHANTS ON INDIA'S RIGHT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

In their written statement to the Royal Commission on Indian Exchange the Indian Chamber of Commerce suggested that as early as possible a gold standard with gold currency be unreservedly introduced in India and free flow of gold in and out of the country should be permitted. Apprehensions were often expressed that if gold coins were allowed to circulate in this country there would be great scramble for gold in the world market, that commodity prices would fall and trade and industries in the world suffer.

The Committee could not in this connection conceal their feelings of resentment that such question should be raised in the case of India alone. India must have the right of her economic self-determination. If she sold to other countries more than she bought from them she had a right to be paid the balance in the form of gold, the only medium of international payment, and she had the right to use that gold either for currency purpose or for art as she chose. It was painful for the Committee to observe that an endeavour should now be made, evidently from interested quarters, to establish that India required a appalling amount of gold for adoption of an effective gold standard and that India would have to seek a loan of three hundred crores of rupees in order to attain her cherished object. Preposterous as the suggestion was the Committee felt it an outrage on India's nationalist sentiment to ask it to submit to a foreign loan, India having a heavy favourable balance of trade. It was the height of irony that after denying India for years her legitimate shares of the world's gold resources she should be asked to borrow gold from abroad when at last she refused to forego her share of gold any more. To estimate India's requirement of gold reserve at three hundred crores against a total circulation of four hundred and fifty or five hundred crores of rupees was only to display crass ignorance of economic science.—A. P.

INDIAN CURRENCY PROBLEM.

ADOPTION OF GOLD STANDARD SUGGESTED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

In a lengthy written statement before the Indian Currency Commission to-day, Mr. A. Ramaiya, Fellow of the Royal Economic Society, after referring to the main features of the currency and exchange problems at present awaiting solution, observed that the stability of the exchange or facilities for an automatic adjustment of it would be greatly beneficial to any country that had a fair extent of international trade. India had an inconvertible currency.

Speaking of the remedy for the currency ills he said it could be found in bringing about a radical change in the standard of the value itself and helping a way to the establishment of an automatic system of currency. He suggested the adoption of the gold standard in India as the safest and simplest method of solving the problem of the Indian currency and exchange. He further emphasised that the gold standard was eminently desirable as it provided an automatic expansion or contraction of currency to adjust itself to trade requirements and the difficulties regarding the rate of exchange would disappear. The adoption of the gold standard did not mean in his opinion the keeping of gold coins in active circulation. He suggested an entire currency to be entrusted to the Imperial Bank of India.—A. P.

YADAVS' CONFERENCE AT CHAPRA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAPRA, Dec. 30.

The combined meetings of the All-India Yadav Mahasabha and Gope Jatiya Mahasabha, Behar were resumed to-day and were attended by at least 15,000 people. Delegates from distant parts are still pouring in. Resolutions urging provision of liberal grants for the spread of education amongst Yadavs, most deplorably backward at present, for their adequate representation in the services which are practically barred against them and for their suitable representation in the imperial and provincial councils and local bodies were passed. A representative deputation was formed to wait upon the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief for the furtherance of the above object. Babu Dishen Deo Narain Singh, Vakil, a leading representative of the Bhumaiar Brahmins appealed for national unity. His sentiments were cordially reciprocated on behalf of the Mahasabha by Babu Srimanta Narain Khirhari, Secretary, Behar Mahasabha. Impressive speeches on unity, education, Kohatra, Dharma etc. were delivered by Babus Shew Nandan Mandal, Iswarlal Ghose, Maldah Kumar Misri Singh, Mohan Lal Yadav.

ALWAR & MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

DONATION OF RS. 25,000.

ALIGARH, Dec. 30.

Replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the Muslim University Court the Maharajah of Alwar said he had come to Aligarh to do homage to the spirit of the founder of the institution. He announced a donation of Rs. 25,000 to the University, and a further donation of Rs. 8,000 for five years for a professorship of Theology.—A. P.

SPEECHES BY LEADERS.

ALIGARH, Dec. 30.

At the afternoon session of the Aligarh Muslim University Jubilee Celebrations speeches were made by Mr. Jinnah, Sir Abdur Rahim and the Hon. Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan. The representative of the Bhawalpur State who brought a donation of Rs. 30,000 assured the Muslim University of the good will of his ruler and his recognition of the good work it had done.

Mr Jinnah said that the progress of a nation depended upon three things: knowledge, commerce and industry and the sword. Education helped them to build up their three pillars. The basic principle for the success of the institution was a complete co-operation and harmony between the executive body, the staff and the students. All three had done well in the past and should try to do better in the future. They had to develop their traditions and honour them as religion. The University had received the blessings of everybody and he wished it progress day by day, week by week, and year by year. He was glad to find such a fine national spirit at a denominational university. This was a welcome signal that their young men would be able to bear the burden the future had in store for them. He was sure that their boys would carry the torch of nationalism to every corner of the country and to every walk of life.

Sir Abdur Rahim speaking next acknowledged his old acquaintance with Aligarh. He said that the future Muslim community is bound up with Aligarh which had a great future and that India's salvation lay in education alone, and Aligarh had set the example. In remote Bengal they were trying to make Dacca a second Aligarh. There were Aligarh boys all over Bengal full of Aligarh spirit. Aligarh had started a new movement for technological education. Aligarh could never turn back, it must go forward. A technological college was needed before a college of science. The Muslim University had taken up a great work and it was their duty to help it and the fashion of belittling the Western Science and learning should be discouraged.

The Hon. Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, the Vice-Chancellor of the University thanked the visitors for the donations they gave. He reminded them that about two crores were required for the University and that their efforts should be commensurate with their programme. He expected to collect this amount by the sixteenth year of the Jubilee. He was advised by the best supporter of the University like Sir Ali Imam, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir A. Rahim to make an urgent request; for 25 lakhs would be devoted to the technological section and 15 lakhs for boarding house accommodation for 500 students and the remainder would go towards miscellaneous expenses. He declared that the Jubilee was only the introduction to the real work before them and that deputations would be immediately sent to all the provinces.—(A. P.)

MUSLIM LADIES' CONFERENCE AT ALIGARH.

ALIGARH, Dec. 31.

In connection with the Aligarh Jubilee Celebrations, a conference of Muslim ladies was held in the girls' college, Aligarh, under the presidency of Sophia Laizi of Bombay. Ladies from all parts of India attended the conference. Among those present were Viya Begum of Bombay, Lady Imam, Mrs. Shaikh Abdul Quadir Abru Begum of Bhopal and Mrs. Sakhawat Hussain of Calcutta who also addressed the Conference urging the needs of female education and liberalisation of social customs which were hampering the progress of this country. A purdah party was also organised by the Conference, at which about 500 purdah ladies were present. Resolutions were passed by the Conference urging the introduction of compulsory education for girls and collection of funds in aid of the Girls' College, Aligarh, in order to raise it to the degree standard.—A. P.

NON-BRAHMIN ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY CONFERENCE.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 30.

Amidst most disorderly scenes and acute communal tension, yesterday morning, the All-India Non-Brahmin Anti-Untouchability Conference, under the Hon. Mr. Jadhav's presidentship, adopted a resolution by a majority of a few votes throwing open private and public wells and temples for members of the depressed classes and untouchables. Mr. Bhatkar from Nagpur proposed and Messrs. Baburao Jadhao, Gavai Kisan Fagu and others supported the resolution, making most vehement attacks against Brahmins and other higher classes, supporters of the resolution could not be satisfied if untouchables were allowed access to public wells and temples, but strongly insisted upon being allowed to use even privately-owned temples and wells. This naturally created much resentment among a large portion of the audience who were taken aback by this claim, and cries of "shame" rent the air. Much disorder prevailed. The President without paying any heed to those who opposed and voted against the resolution, declared it carried without counting the votes. Mr. Ramnathan from Madras then proposed a resolution regarding the granting of Government posts to untouchables and members of depressed classes, and after it was duly supported it was adopted. The attitude of the President in declaring the first resolution carried by a majority, created much dissatisfaction and the majority of local non-Brahmins left the pandal by way of protest.

Another resolution passed was regarding Hindu-Muslim unity. Speaker after speaker showered abuse on the local vernacular daily, "Sangram", and several Brahmin and Hindu leaders.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON AN UNTOUCHABLE.

In pursuance of the resolutions adopted in the All-India Non-Brahmin Anti-Untouchability Conference a member of the depressed classes from Nagpur is reported to have attempted to enter a Hindu temple to offer worship, and it is alleged that some local non-Brahmins assaulted him. Much sensation prevails.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Dec. 31, 1925.)

Mr. G. R. Awati, Mamlatdar, taluka Haveli, and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. N. N. Master, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Thana, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Andheri.

Mr. P. J. Gandhi, on relief by Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., to be District Deputy Collector, Bombay Suburban District, vice Mr. P. H. Diwan proceeding on leave.

Mr. Dattatraya Moreshwar Randive, on return from leave, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Rao Saheb M. M. Gandhi.

Rao Saheb Maganlal Motanlal Gandhi, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Mr. L. S. Dalvi, reverting.

Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., to act as Collector and Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi, during the absence of Mr. W. F. Hudson, C.I.E., I.C.S., on deputation or pending further orders.

Mr. D. W. Kerkar who has been appointed to the I.C.S. has been allotted to the Province of Bombay.

Captain A. C. Sinclair, Assistant Resident, Aden, to be Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Settlement of Aden, vice Major G. P. Murphy proceeded on leave.

Reverend W. G. Robertson, Principal and Professor of English, Karnatak College, to be Principal and Professor of English, Gujarat College.

Mr. H. V. Hampton, Vice-Principal and Professor of English and Philosophy, Karnatak College and Officiating Principal of the same College, to be Principal and Professor of English and Philosophy, Karnatak College.

Mr. R. Hamill, Professor of English and Officiating Principal, Gujarat College (now on leave), to be Professor of English, Karnatak College, but to do duty as Professor of English, Gujarat College and to be Officiating Principal, vice Reverend Mr Robertson on leave.

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY.

Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Sind, Gujarat and Deccan. Standing crops generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Dec. 31.

Unsettled conditions persist in the north of the Peninsula and a few falls of rain are reported from Bombay Deccan, South Central Provinces and South Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Chanda half an inch and Madura three quarters.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: New Year's Day

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the mails of 17th instant, due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 2.

The s.s. Rawalpindi with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Winter Meeting, Sixth Day.

Municipal Standing Committee 12.10 p.m. (S. T.).

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay Arr.	(Colaba) Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express. Terminates at Ch. Gate.	20.25	7. 0

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

	Sunrise. a.m.	Sunset. p.m.
Jan. 1 (Fri.)	7h. 12m.	6h. 12m.
Jan. 2 (Sat.)	7h. 12m.	6h. 13m.
Jan. 3 (Sun.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 13m.
Jan. 4 (Mon.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 14m.
Jan. 5 (Tues.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 15m.
Jan. 6 (Wed.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 15m.

ANNUAL SPORTS AT RAJAN BANDRA.

The annual sport of Rajan villager will be held on Sunday (the 3rd instant). at Danda Green, Rajan, Bandra. Mr. S. D'Mello will preside. St. Roque Orchestra (Rajan) will be in attendance.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BAND STAND.

The Band of 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt., A. F. I., will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Band Stand to-day (Friday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

KANARA VIDYADAINI FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

The first anniversay of the above School will be held to-day (Friday), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the Share Bazar Hall, Dalal Street, under the Presidency of Mr. C. Attavar.

NEW YEAR SOCIAL AT Y M C A

On Saturday, Sunday 2nd, the Chairman's New Year Social and Party to all members and friends, will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall at 9-15 p.m. All members and friends are welcome.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Indian Chemical Society will be held at the Royal Institute of Science to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 p.m. (S. T.), when Sir P. C. Ray, will deliver his presidential address.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

New Year greeting telegrams will be accepted for United Kingdom only under class XLT until midnight Saturday, 2nd instant, on the same terms and charges as Xmas greeting telegrams.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Musinga", via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 3rd instant instead of 2nd istant.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (the 6th instant), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when a paper will be read, on "The Konkani Folklore Tales." By Rao Saheb Dr. V. P. Chavan.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A public meeting will be held on Sunday, (the 3rd instant), at 5-30 p.m. at the Antonio da Silva's School Hall, Dadar, at which Mr. Joseph Baptista, will preside and Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Solicitor, and Dr. Cosmas Fernandez, will speak on the "Work before us."

CRICKET AT PAREL.

A whole-day cricket match was played on Sunday 27th instant at Parel between Dr. J. Fonseca's eleven and Mr. B. G. Parelkar's eleven. The Hindu eleven consisted of a couple of old veterans whose names a quarter of a century ago, were household words in cricketing circles. These veterans gave a spirited exhibition of the game and incidentally brought home to a crowd of young folk the glory of past cricket. The Christian eleven scored 102 and 63 runs in two innings. The Hindu eleven contributed 84 runs in their first inning.

PAREL CONFERENCE.

The last meeting of the Reception Committee of the Parel Conference will be held on Sunday (the 3rd inst.), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Damodar Thakersey Moolji Hall Poibawdi, Parel. When the resolution to be placed before the Conference will be drafted and other business will be transacted it has been decided to hold the Conference on 13th instant. People interested in the movement are requested to join either as members of the Reception Committee, or delegates to the Conference, the fees for which are Rs. 2/- and Re. 1/- respectively.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Maloja", with the mails from London of the 24th instant, arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 30th instant, and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak", with the mails from Bombay of 26th instant, arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 30th inst.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Morea", carrying Bombay mails of 26th instant ex s.s. "Razmak" left Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 30th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Urquhart" arrived in London on the evening of the 28th instant.

PATHE CINEMA.

Johnny Hines, whose latest effort, "The Cracker Jack", which comes to the Royal Opera House to-night, is becoming one of the most consistently popular screen comedians of the day, Johnny's pictures appear on the local screens about four times each year, but so markedly humorous and exciting are his characterizations that their impress is felt for perhaps a longer period of time than that of many other screen luminaries whose productions are seen in greater volume. This dynamic screen comic is possessed of one idea and that is to portray the American youth who in his enthusiasm and in-exhaustible energy knows of no obstacles in attaining his ends. It is this philosophy that has carried Johnny Hines to the heights and nobody is prouder of his success than that self-same American youth-hood that sees itself transformed to the screen.

PANCHDAND IN IMPERIAL CINEMA

The Panchdand, a Laksmi Pictures' Production, now being screened in the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, has been attracting large crowds of visitors, so catching is the plot in striking contrast with many films which are being several times. The story reletes to King Vikram's exploits in search of divine wands. With superhuman courage and unsurpassing bravery Vikram succeeds in collecting fine wands and their fair possessors. In historical consistency and clear photography the film will not fail to appeal even to a meticulous fault finder. The Laksmi Pictures promise to produce more films of the same high standard.

14 MULTANIS REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY.

ALLEGED CONNECTION WITH BURGLARIES

Inspector Lyons of the Lamington Road Police Station put up Laxmichand Deepchand and fourteen others before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate and applied for a remand.

All these persons who are Multanis are alleged to be connected with the numerous burglaries and house-breaking cases that have taken place in Girgaum. Property believed to be stolen and valued at nearly Rs. 6,000 has been recovered from these persons. Part of the property has also been identified by the owners.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till January 14. Laxmichand Deepchand was ordered to be enlarged on bail on a sum of Rs. 500 and a personal security of Rs. 1,000.

FATAL SLIP FROM ROPE

On Tuesday evening Mohmed Miyali (25) a Mahomedan residing at Khadak was having exercise in the municipal play ground at New Chinch Bunder Road on a rope when his hands slipped and he fell down from a height of 10 feet. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died the following day; death being due to the fracture of the base of the skull.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH CAUSED BY IRON MALLET

The Coroner concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of Buva (30) a Hindu who was found dead in a workshop at the junction of Lamington Road and Bellasis Road on the 16th ultimo under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Sub-Inspector G. A. Shinde of Nagpada Police Station said in the course of the enquiries a man named Kissan who had been sleeping in the workshop close to the deceased had absconded. Kissan is said to be the brother-in-law of the deceased. The police are making enquiries.

The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull caused by means of a heavy iron mallet. On the evidence the jury believed that Kissan who had absconded had committed the deed under such circumstances that his act was murder.

Calcutta, Viceroy's Camp, December 31st:—The following communique has been issued:—To mark the occasion of the successful recovery of Her Excellency the Countess of Reading from her recent illness Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh of Monghyr presented Rs. 15,000 to be devoted to any purpose Her Excellency might think fit. Her Excellency has decided to give Rs. 10,000 out of that amount to the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, for the purchase of a deep ray theraphy apparatus for the use of indigent patients and the remaining Rs. 5,000 to be devoted to medical requisites for hospitals at Lahore.—A. P.

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING: 5TH DAY.

HERON ANNEXES BIG PRIZE.

A big holiday crowd saw the programme of the fifth Winter Meeting decided yesterday, but backers were once again at the wrong end when proceedings terminated, for only two favourites obliged during the afternoon.

Godfrey brought off a double. His Heron annexed the Windsor Plate for Mr. Kelso and Zulu won all the way in Division II of the Andheri Plate. Townsend and Bowley opened their winning account, the former was twice first at the judge's end and the latter had one success.

Rehearsal's victory in the second division of the Prong's Plate occasioned no little surprise. Ten days previously the pony had run inconspicuously in Division IV of the Hamadan Plate when he was meeting a moderate of performers. Yesterday he was never asked for a serious effort to beat a big troop. Could he have improved to such an extent in so short a space of time?

Mr. Kelso's colours were to the fore in the Windsor Plate—the big prize of the afternoon. His smart four year old grey Heron scored comfortably at the expense of My Lord and Castor Bridge. The pace was always a fast one Starboard showing the way to Heron and My Lord. Heron went on as the field swung round the turn but cleverly righted by 'Sam' Black he came along to snatch the verdict from D'Arcy's chestnut. The favourite Castor Bridge made a poor get away but he was never going too smoothly for Black. Wasp came too late upon the scene to be dangerous while Joe's Luck was out of it after five furlongs.

Perhaps the most remarkable success of the afternoon was that recorded by Green Islet on the race for the Manchester Plate for which Mr. Wadia's Maryland started favourite. He appeared to go right out of it when he swerved badly at the head of the straight but he came on again under the smart handling of Clarke and he was able to secure the all. important position at the end. Dickybird cracked the pace, lasting out long enough in front of Maryland whose big weight proved his undoing. The Kolhapur mare Radhapiari was in distress after a mile and with Stokes easing her up a long way from home she was last in the field.

Lilavati was favourite in the Blankney Handicap but she was always a weak one, Lady Junior, Golden Hours and The Fliver also being well supported. Victory belonged to Mr. Certainty's The Fliver—his first success this season. Lilavati made a great show until well near home but the daughter of Flying Orb made a fine effort in the final stretch with excellent results. Golden Hours secured third berth, running well enough to suggest that she will be seen to advantage before long. Mr. Wadia was represented by Perivale who was making his first appearance in the country. He is a two years old gelding by Valens—Peruvia Brigman a well proportioned three year old gelding raced in the colours of Mr. J. Reynolds. He is very nicely bred being by Bridge of Earn—Earlduck.

There was again one better than the favourite in the Carlisle Plate. Poet's Dream despite the vigorous effort of Townsend could never get near enough to trouble Can Do who led the field from Flag-fall. This was the colt's first victory in Bombay, the Kolhapur stable being credited with a nice win. Jovial, conceding weight all round came up late on the scene, the finish finding him in third place comfortably in front of the well backed Longleat.

All lightweights filled the bill in Division II of the Andheri Plate, Zulu, lately promoted landed the spoils, leading his twelve rivals from start to finish. Hashash also came into prominence with a smart run and Zoolfakar's was also a late but not unsuccessful effort. Ballard was a late trier. He might have been nearer than a closer fourth had Stokes called on him earlier for he was always going gamely enough.

The other division saw Mahmood improve on a recent second. He had splendid assistance from Hoyt with the result that he easily accounted for, Hishan and Some Surprise. Mr. Eve's grey looked a winner up the straight but weight told its tale in the end and he was well beaten. Hazal was a late fourth.

Tigor King after one previous unsuccessful attempt, raised a winning flag in Division I of the Prongs Plate. Keogh again showed to advantage, this success in a great measure being due to his judicious handling. Hopeful had a very poor passage and did well to secure third honours behind the strongly finishing Rami.

Rehearsal's better class asserted itself in the second division when he had a big lot of runners well beaten. Mijrin, Najian and Nayim finished next in the order named but Najian failed to withstand an objection lodged by the rider of Nayim and was placed third.

Some smart performers lined up for Division III but apart from Collingwood, it was not the best fancied in the field that filled the important placings. Kanze made no mistake coming right through his field to beat Goorjee and Collingwood when this pair appeared to have the finish between them. Aftab, Hurchan, Arabian Star and Weldon disappointed a large number of followers.

Details:—

THE PRONGS PLATE. Div. I. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties. Winners since 31st March 1924, once 7lbs., twice 12lbs. oftener 16lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lb.

Mr. Ayub Asad's TIGER KING 8-3 Keogh 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAMI 9-1 Stokes 2
Mr. Moosa Faras' HOPEFUL 8-3 Clarke 3
Mr. Khalil Esmail's BUDDER 8-3 Bowley 4
Not run: Wahab and Natak.

Also Ran:—Amara 9-1 Herbert, Mahfouz 8-13 Townsend, Vital 8-10 Howell, Roumania 8-10 Bullock, Moostashar 8-10 S. Black, Suba-ul-Khair 8-8 McQuade, Bon Voyage 8-8 Khalil, Rifle 8-8 Smart, Howdah 8-3 Oomer Khan, Victory 8-3 Burn: Tahseen Beg 8-3 C. Hoyt, British India 8-3 F Black, Beauty 7-8 Corkill.

The Race.—A poor start. Amara showed the way to Roumania, Vital, Moostashar and Tiger King, After a couple of furlongs the order was Amara, Beauty, Tiger King, Moostashar, Vital and Suba-ul-Khair. Nearing the turn Tiger King took command his nearest attendants being. Beauty, Budder and Suba-ul-Khair. Hopeful was conspicuous in the bunch. Up the straight Tiger King went away to score comfortably by 1 1/4 lengths. Both Rami and Hopeful came strong, the latter was a trifle unlucky in being baulked for an opening, a short head, a neck.

Time.—1min. 53 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 35 and Rs. 20.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18-8. Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs 9-8.

Favourite:—Tiger King.

Trainer.—A. Wahid.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Div. II Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1924 once 7lbs; twice 12lbs.; oftener 16lbs. Allowances Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's REHEARSAL 9-1 Bowley 1
Mr. Mahomed Jamoor's MIJRIN 7-13 McQuade 2
Mr. Mahomed Barooni's NAYIM 8-4 Sirett 3
Mr. Syed Naif's NAJIAN 8-6 Perkins 4
Not run: Goolfahab, Nevermind, and Midhat.

Also Ran:—Jadran 8-13 Townsend, Cheque 8-12 Corkill, Faisal 8-11 Herbert, Spring Rose 8-7 Howell, Witness 8-6 Keogh, Silver Cup 8-6 Khalil, Jussoor 8-6 Bullock Gazalan 8-6 Burn, Sadak 8-4 S. Black, Naddas 7-13 Ahmed Ali, Sukti Beg 7-13, Oomer Khan, Annis 7-13 Clarke, Success 7-12 C Hoyt.

The Race.—The barrier ascended to a straggling start. Faisal flashed out but quickly resigned to Naddas who cut a fast pace from Sadak, Najian, Witness and Faisal. Rehearsal raced in the bunch. Rounding the turn Naddas dropped out. Mijrin looked a winner but was collared opposite the stands by Rehearsal who scored easily by 3 lengths, 1/2 length second and third, 2 lengths third and fourth. Najian placed third but was disqualified after an objection lodged by the rider of Nayim.

Time.—1 min 52 2/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 104-8. Places Rs. 51-8, and Rs. 17-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 9.

Favourite—Collingwood.

Trainer.—Kisha Bapu.

THE BLANKNEY HANDICAP. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,600; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500; A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr. Certainty's THE FLIVER 9-4 Townsend 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's LILAVATI 7-13 Stokes 2
Messrs. G E D Langley and S. Askuran's GOLDEN HOURS 7-12 Burn ... 3
Mr. C D Shuttleworth's KILIDINI 8-8 Keogh 4
Also Ran:—Riverine 9-5 Clarke, Belle Syme 9-3 Bowley, Crushed Glass 9-1 Herbert, Lady Junior 8-6 McQuade, Perivale 8-3 F. Black, Bridgman 7-13 Bullock, Shingled 7-10 Howell, Cronan 7-2 S. Black, Pole King 7-0 Corkill.

The Race:—Lilavati got the best of the start and cracked the pace from The Fliver, Golden Hours, Shingled and Lady Junior. There was hardly any change in this order till they entered the straight where The Fliver challenged Lilavati and secured the verdict by 3/4 length, Golden Hours was third a neck behind, The same distance third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 2 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23.8. Places Rs. 20 Rs 23-8 and Rs. 29.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs 57. Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 18.

Favourite:—Lilavati.

Trainer.—Mahomed Ali.

THE ANDHERI PLATE. Div II.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I and II.

Mr. R R S.'s ZULU 7-6 Townsend 1
Mr. R H Gahagan's HASHASH 7-9 Sirret 2
Messrs. H N Davar and B. Merwanji's ZOOLFAKER 7-12 S. Black 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's BALLARD 8-0 Stokes 4
All ran.

Also Ran:—Sahoo 9-7 Buckley, Hawam 9-4 Clarke, Khataf 9-3 Howell, Trade Mark 8-11 Bowley, Prince Royal 7-13 Burn, Shahir 8-4 Wise, Mahir 7-10 F. Black, Silver Cloud 7-1 C Hoyt, Sinnan 7-5 Corkill.

The Race:—Zulu was the smartest out of the barrier his nearest attendants being Sahoo, Shahir, Khataf and Zoolfakar. Hashash moved out slowly but soon joined the bunch. Nearing "four" the order was Zulu, Sahoo and Hashash. Up the straight Zulu was never troubled and won easily by 1 length. Hashash headed Zoolfakar for second place. Ballard was a late fourth a short head behind.

Time.—1min 37 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 117. Places Rs. 42, Rs. 30 and Rs. 53.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 65-8 Places Rs. 18-8, Rs 15-8 and Rs. 17-8.

Favourite—Ballard.

Trainer.—E S Godfrey.

THE CARLISLE PLATE. Distance 2 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III and IV.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's CAN DO R. Stokes 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s POET'S DREAM 8-3 Townsend 2
Mr. Heath's JOVIAL 9-4 Clarke ... 3
Messrs. Langley and Askuran's LONGLEAT 8-2 Sirrett 4
Not run: Riverine, Love Glass.

Also Ran:—Pandomarten 9-2 Buckley, Dollarina 8-7 Burn, Eze 8-4 F. Black, Ulster Lad 7-7 McPherson, Be Careful 7-2 C Hoyt, Headstrong 7-0 S Black.

The Race.—A poor start. Longleat was slow in leaving the gate. Can Do dashed to the front and made the running from Pandomarten, Ulster Lad and Poet's Dream This order was unchanged at "four". Can Do maintained his lead to win comfortably by 2 lengths. Poet's Dream was a late second 3/4 length, 1/2 length.

Time.—1min. 29 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 74-8. Place Rs. 23-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 26.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs 94. Places Rs 21, Rs. 8-8, and Rs. 12.

Favourite.—Poet's Dream.

Trainer.—L. L. Jadhav.

THE WINDSOR PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Mr. Kelso's HERON 7-11 S. Black 1
Messrs. Langley and Askuran's MY LORD 9-6 Burn 2
Mr. C N Wadia's CASTOR BRIDGE 8-7 F. Black 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s WASP 8-5 Townsend ... 4
Not run: Brasidas.

Also Ran:—Joe's Luck 9-2 Stokes, Starboard 7-10 Herbert, Murmansk 7-10 Howell, Krishnakumari 7 7 McQuade.

The Race.—A straggling start saw Krishnakumari flash out for a while. Starboard now came to the front and set a cracking pace to Heron, My Lord and Krishna Kumari. Castor Bridge suffered at the start and was running sixth. Starboard brought then round the turn and then retired. My Lord and Heron singled themselves from the others and fought out a fine finish the latter winning by 3/4 length. Castor Bridge finished a poor third 5 lengths away. 3 lengths third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 39 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 126. Places Rs 23, Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 12-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs 43-8. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 17 and Rs. 6-8.

Favourite.—Castor Bridge.

Trainer.—E. S. Godfrey.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Messrs. Heath and Bird's GREEN ISLET 7-12 Clarke 1
Messrs. Langley and Askuran's DICKY BIRD 6-9 Sirrett 2
Mr. C. N. Wadia's MARYLAND 9-7 Buckley 3
Mr. J N De Souza's MY REALM 8-13 Howell 4
Not run: Jovial.

Also Ran:—Radha Piari.

The Race.—Dickybird was the quickest away and was followed by Radhapiari, Maryland and Green Islet. At the "seven" Dickybird was still three lengths ahead of her field. Approaching the fourth furlong the field closed in. Dickybird, Green Islet and Maryland entered the straight together. A fine race home saw Green Islet emerge the winner by 1/2 length, 3/4 length, 3 lengths.

Time.—2 min. 9 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 30-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18.8. Places Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 18-8.

Favourite.—[illegible]

Trainer.—Privately.

THE ANDHERI PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's MAHMOOD 7-4 C. Hoyt .....
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's HISHAN 7-[illegible] McQuade .....
Mr. Eve's SOME SURPRISE 9-5 Bowley
H H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's HA[illegible] 8-8 Townsend .....
Not run: Nilamani, Triumph.

Also Ran:—Dilawar 9-10 Perkins, Hatcheli 8-13 F. Huxley, Karikata 8-13 Khalil, Malikizaman 8-6 Howell, Costa Rica 8-0 Sirrett, Hamur 7-8 Clarke, Alcis 7-6 Black, Kadir Hajaz 6-10 Corkill.

The Race.—As soon as they were released Alcis showed out in front of the field but he was soon headed by Costa Rica who was chased by Kadir Hajaz, Mahmood, Hishan and Hazal. Some Surprise was last but one at this stage. Costa Rica entered the straight at the head of affairs but he died away when the pressure was applied. Mahmood shot out on the rails and secured a half length victory from Hishan who came wide, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 36 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 27 and Rs. 20.

Favourite.—Mahmood.

Trainer.—Faraj bin Ameer.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co; Frere Road, Fort).

JANUARY.

	31st December, 1925.
Previous Closing Rate	19.65
To-day's Opening Rate	19.69
Difference	+.4
To-day's Closing Rate	19.90
Difference	+.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.

	31st December, 1925.
Previous Closing Rate	10.07
To-day's Opening Rate	9.95
Difference	-.12
To-day's Closing Rate	10.05
Difference	[illegible]

Sewri and Khandi markets were closed yesterday.

New York, Liverpool, Sewri and Khandi markets will remain closed to-day (Friday) and to-morrow (Saturday).

V. B. L. EXHIBITION.

Mr. Joseph Baptista performed the opening ceremony of the Vishwa Bharat Luxon Exhibition at Colaba Cotton Green grounds on Thursday evening. Mr. Baptista in declaring the Exhibition open could not have found more appropriate or a happier conclusion to his rather protracted speech than an appeal to the gathering "to bring in a mind of charity to whatever defects and errors you find here and to bring in a mind of sympathy for whatever the organisers have achieved;" for there was little in the show which the organisers could look upon with pride. There are 300 stalls out of which not more than 100 were occupied on the opening night. By way of side shows there is an Art Gallery and a musical hall, but the Art Gallery was bereft of any exhibit. A troupe of Mysorean dancers and singers have been brought down to Bombay, for providing entertainment, but judging by their performance on the opening night they seem to be poor exponents of their art. The "Gopi" dance and the "Patang" dance were not even of a mediocre standard. The relieving features of the troupe are Nillamma who treated the audience with a beautiful rendering of a song and Master Chandra, a youthful performer on the flute.

Mr. Biswas on behalf of the Exhibition Board welcomed Mr. Joseph Baptista "with a fulness of heart that lacked expression."

MR. BAPTISTA.

Mr. Joseph Baptista in declaring the Exhibition open wished that the organisers had entrusted the function of performing the opening ceremony to a capable captain of industry rather than to a leader or, as some thought, a misleader of Labour like him. The first thing that struck him was that it was a singular affair. Mr. Biswas, the guiding genius of the Exhibition was prompted to organise it with the only object of developing the industries of the country. It was a combination of advertising, business and philanthropy. If there was any profit out of the Exhibition, part of it would be reserved for promoting other exhibitions and part would be used for advancing money in charity. But, it was to bear any loss Mr. Biswas alone was to bear it.

Mr. Baptista then dwelt upon the interdependence of industrial development of India, and Swaraj and the necessity of exhibitions in advancing the causes of industrial development of the country. As such the organisers ought to enlist the hearty and cordial sympathy of all Indians. He was glad to know that Mr. Bomanji Jehangir (Jehangir Bomonji?) Petit, one of the captains of industry in the city, was on the Board of the Exhibition, but the speaker regretted that he was not present that evening.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1926.

THE MASTER-KEY.

"The master-key to all our activities will be unity and let me close my appeal on that note. We must realise the duties, responsibilities, and privileges of our brotherhood. With our human failings it is inevitable that some thoughts and sentiments, some habits and predilections, which we find in our brethren may be repugnant to us. But we must remember that some of our thoughts and sentiments, habits and predilections may be equally repugnant to some of our brethren. We must seek for common ground wherever we can find it. For special purposes we can act together for our mutual benefit, while agreeing to differ in other matters. Get rid of suspicions and do not attribute unworthy motives. *Husn-i-zann*—thinking well of others—is an Islamic virtue which we must cultivate with special zeal." These words of appeal were addressed to the All-India Tanzeem Conference by its president, Mr. Abdullah Yusuf Ali, as indicating a course of conduct which Muslims should follow towards their co-religionists, but they have a wider application to the general attitude of Muslims towards their fellow-countrymen. We pointed out yesterday how Mr. Kelkar in his presidential address to the Hindu Maha Sabha looked at the Hindu-Muslim problem in the wrong perspective. Sir Abdur Rahim, president of the All-India Muslim League, in his laudable zeal to justify the position which his community has taken up, also fell into the same error. One of the declarer aims both of the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Muslim League is to promote concord between the two communities. Unfortunately, we have not the full text of Sir Abdur Rahim's address before us but, judging from the summary supplied by the Associated Press, his speech is no more likely to further this aim than Mr. Kelkar's speech. Like Mr. Kelkar, Sir Abdur Rahim was in a fighting mood and, though in some parts of his speech, he was defending a strong case, his speech on the whole was not distinguished for that virtue of *Husn-i-zann* which, as Mr. Abdullah Yusuf Ali urged, should be cultivated with special zeal by every Muslim.

"I doubt if at any time in the history of India, the relations between the two communities generally were so strained as at present"—so declared Sir Abdur Rahim in lugubrious vein. We have no desire to minimise the extent or gravity of the strained feelings that undoubtedly exist between the two communities. But the remedy for the unfortunate state of things does not consists in drawing an extravagantly alarmist picture of the situation. The most unfortunate thing about most present-day discussions about Hindu-Muslim relations is the growing tendency among public men and politicians belonging to both the communities to consider them from a subjective rather than an objective stand-point with the result that being themselves obsessed with their own prejudices and predilections, they are apt to exaggerate the points of difference between the two communities and minimise, if not ignore, the things that unite them. Despite the riots and disturbances that have taken place in several places, we make bold to say that so far as the vast majority of the population, both Hindus and Muslims, are concerned, the situation is not half so alarming as is made out in the Press and on the platform by irresponsible writers and excited speakers, who, themselves, are largely, if not mainly, responsible for the strained feelings that exist. Three years ago, the relations between the two communities were, by universal acknowledgment, happier than they were ever before within living memory. If the alarmist picture of the present situation were accepted as accurate, the thirty-two crores of Indians must have undergone an amazing change in their mentality in three years. Such a transformation is unthinkable. The fact is that the people themselves are as sound to-day as they were three years ago. It is some of their communal leaders who have changed. Three years ago these leaders either held sound views or kept their mischievous counsels to themselves because the Non-cooperation movement with its promise of early freedom had too great a hold on the people for such counsels to obtain a hearing. With the decline of the Non-Cooperation movement, the yearning for freedom has also weakened and consequently the fissiparous tendencies have grown in strength. Imagining in their faint-heartedness that the goal of freedom is distant, the communal leaders are fighting among themselves for crumbs from the bureaucratic table forgetting that the distance can only be shortened by a vigorous united effort to break the chains of the common slavery. It is the weakening of the will to be free that is responsible for the mutual distrusts and fears that keep many leaders of the two communities apart. Three years ago, the Hindus rightly shared in the Muslims' sympathy in the trials of Turkey, because that sympathy was extended to a people struggling against forces which, in essence, were the same as have stood between India and her freedom.

Sir Abdur Rahim rightly declared that the Muslims were proud of their international outlook. No-one who has closely followed the course of western imperialism, with its two-fold object of political and economic domination of Eastern peoples, can fail to realise that the freedom of non-European countries is as essential to the freedom of India as the freedom of the latter is to theirs and during the last two years the message that has been insistently preached to us by our Asiatics neighbours is that the best way we can help them is by freeing ourselves. Instead therefore, of resenting the extra-territorial sympathies of their Muslim brethren, the Hindus owe it to themselves to cultivate a broader international outlook which will strengthen rather than weaken their will to freedom.

What is wrong with the Muslims is not their extra-territorial sympathy, but their failure adequately to realise its implications and to follow the advice which their co-religionists have time and again given them to lose no time in settling their petty differences with their Hindu brethren and concentrating their joint endeavour on the task of making their common motherland free. How small the differences are compared with the magnitude of their common struggle and how easy of adjustment would be clear if only communal leaders restrained their imagination, looked at the things as they are and honestly sought a common ground. We shall not refer to the craven fear of a Muslim Raj or to the unworthy suspicion that the Muslims are not so patriotic as the Hindus; for the fear and suspicion are entertained by men who ignore the actualities of the situation and the justice of the Muslims' claim for the protection of their interests as a minority. Such protection the Muslims can secure without insisting on the perpetuation of two water-tight electoral compartments. In rejecting Maulana Mahomed Ali's proposal to substitute joint for separate electorates the Muslim League has, under the sway of short-sighted counsel, missed a splendid opportunity of promoting that national unity to which much lip-service is rendered by its leaders and without which Swaraj is unattainable. But the rejection contains at once warning and a challenge to Hindus. It is a warning to them of the danger of the inevitable reaction among a backward minority which, thanks to the propaganda and activities of Hindu communalists, is not confident of securing the recognition of its rights by a progressive majority. It is a challenge to their generous patriotism to strengthen, by adopting a resolutely conciliatory attidue, the hands of men like Maulana Mahomed Ali who are striving to induce their co religionists to place their national duties above their communal rights.

Notes of the Day.

Briand Means Business.

The declaration of the present Prime Minister of France about the futility and harm of lobby intrigues indicates that he means business, expects to consolidate his power, and has hopes that his policy will have time to develop. "This is no time for ministerial crisis, but for work" he said, and his determination to remodel his Cabinet if the present one does not endorse the latest financial proposition of the French Government is evidence that he can get hold of other leaders of political life in France to replace recalcitrant colleagues. One of the most consummate and persuasive of French politicians, M. Briand has the resourceful energy to make good use of the divergent elements thirsting for power out of that curious conglomerate, the Cartel des Gauches. The trouble in France is how to compel the wealthier classes and the agriculturists to bear their fair share of financial burdens. M. Loucheur who wanted to get at the first failed because they were too many for him. As an English observer of long experience of the French parliamentary struggle recently remarked: "The whole political battle in France for two years past is in reality a battle of the bankers for political power, waged between some politicians who are their conscious instruments and some who are their unconscious dupes." M. Briand is far too clever a man to be the one or the other. He is trying hard to get every variety of Socialist opinion behind him, to make the properried classes bear their share of the increased taxation, and compel the opposing banking interests to realise that French democracy intends definitely to get out of the clutches of capitalism, whatever the colour of its political banner.

Vicarious Justice.

A new sinister feature in Government' policy with regard to the Reforms is perceptible in the replies of the Private Secretary to the Governor to the Sind Hindu Association. That Association demanded four instead of the present three seats allotted to the Sind Hindus on the Bombay Council and also complained of inadequate appointment of Hindus to higher posts in the public services in Sind. We shall not discuss here the merits of the Association's claims beyond pointing out that the Association has broken the proud tradition that the Hindus have never claimed special communal representation even where they are in a minority. The Bombay Government's replies to the claims, however, call for some notice. As regards the first claim, Government points out that on the population basis the Sind Hindus are entitled to 37 seats but that in territorial constituencies with various communities it is not possible to secure representation with mathematical precision. But it must be shown that where such precision is not possible Government err on the side of generosity. So Mr. Shivdasani who represents the Surat constituency is included among Sind Hindu representatives (is he not a Hindu and a Sindhi to boot?); and Government say with gusto, "Here you are, you deserve three seats and we have given you four"! That such a method of calculation is a perversion of every principle of representation Government do not pause to think, accustomed to a hundred perversions.

The Wolf's Logic.

The reply to the second claim of the Association regarding inadequate appointments is not only illogical but positively reprehensible. Government brandish before the Association a laboriously prepared statement showing how often the Sind Hindu representatives have been guilty of opposing Government in the Council. The catalogue of crimes is a formidable one as almost every representative has a notorious average against him. The arch-offender is Mr. Adwani with the frightfully high percentage of 99 of disloyal voting. Mr. Pahalajani, too, has a dark record of 90 per cent; and so on the catalogue is unfolded. And this "since the *reformed* (our italics) Councils were started in 1921", and even after the "1923 elections gave an opportunity to the Sind Hindus of reconsidering the attitude of their representatives"! And how do the electors requite the second chance? "They re-elected two strongest opponents of Government and replaced the most moderate of the three by Mr. Adwani," whose misdemeanours have been noted above. These recalcitrants were Hindus. *Ergo* Government had no other course open than "to select their servants rather from those who are its supporters than from those whose representatives have been its inveterate opponents." But there may be many Hindus in Sind who may not support the offending legislators? "No!" say the Reformed Government in effect, "even they must suffer for the sins of their co-religionists." Thus, too, did the wolf in the fable argue with the hapless lamb. Seriously, Government have thrown off the mask and have shown to the elected legislators that if they, the people's representatives under the Reformed Responsible Government, fail to act like puppets, they must beware of the consequences. If they themselves cannot be touched by any law or ordinance, old or new, Government will not scruple to punish their kith and kin. After indicating the above policy, the Private Secretary's reply politely adds that the policy has not actually been followed but that "the Association should be made aware of the feeling which exists." A little more sense of humour would not have been out of place. Anyway, for those expecting a responsive gesture, here is one.

The Use of Wells and Temples.

The asperity of communal tension evidently produces mental confusion amongst leaders of communal politics who ought to, and we suspect, do in fact know better. It cannot be considered a practical solution of a vexed question when the All-India Non-Brahmin Conference at Amraoti allowed some speakers to lump together two such distinct sources of public utility as private wells and temples and public wells and temples and passed a resolution by a majority of a few votes advocating their being thrown open to members of the "depressed" classes and untouchables. The Amraoti Conference styled itself the All-India Non-Brahmin Anti-Touchability Conference, but a glance at its achievement brings out the fact that its energies were directed more against demolishing the position and power the Brahmins enjoy than in vindicating the rights of the "depressed" classes. As regards wells and temples constructed out of public revenues, their use must naturally be open to every citizen. But even in an advanced province like Bombay when a non-official member of the Council had moved only a few years ago a resolution to that effect, it was curious that some Brahmin legislators spoke strongly in its favour, while a number of non-Brahmins opposed it with vehemence. As to temples built out of public revenues, there are not very many of them, the construction and endowment of a temple being generally the result of the generosity of a private individual, who has every right to make a trust deed about it, specifying any particular set of conditions with regard to its use. We hope the leaders of "Non-Brahmin movement realise that private wells and temples built by private charity stand on a totally different footing to that of a public building. Let us first clearly establish the right of ever citizen to enjoy those public sources of utility and devotion built out of public revenues, a right which bigotry denies to particular sections of the community, instead of having Conferences which preach inroads upon private property however well intentioned the idea may be that generates such proposals.

Efficiency and Superannuation.

When the Bombay Municipal Corporation takes over a body like the Improvement Trust, it is its urgent duty to see that the latter can be worked with far greater efficiency than was the case when the Trust remained impervious to public opinion, and could defy it. This is not possible unless those who have become part and parcel of the old routine, and whose age prevents them from the assimilation of new ideas are made to retire. One of the healthiest of ideas they ought to imbibe is that the salutary one that an official in municipal employment should on no account be given an extension after sixty so as to give a chance to junior men to reach the top of the official ladder in due succession. We are glad Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is drawing attention to this question of compulsory retirement by a resolution which is shortly to come up before the Corporation. It recommends that the Improvement Trust should first retire those who are superannuated "in effecting retrenchments in their establishments." We suggest that retrenchment or no retrenchment, it is derogatory to the morale of service that its oldest members should be allowed to stick like limpets to their jobs. We understand that in the Improvement Trust are to be found officials who have managed along in service year after year although they may be soon reaching the hoary figure of three score years and ten, a time of life when sages in ancient India took to meditation in forests. Our officials of mature experience and advanced age are found, however, nowadays sticking to their billets, calmly preventing younger men from getting their just due in promotion. The Corporation has made a rule that in effecting retrenchment the superannuated should go first. It has also made some exceptions to that rule on the ground that the officers concerned were indispensable. It is an excuse which can be tolerated only in a limited number of very intolligible cases, as for example when a public body cannot afford to lose on the technical ground of age the services of a real expert. In India we cannot afford to allow that excuse too often. So many of our officers have a tendency to consider themselves experts as well as indispensables.

THE NEW ORDER IN PERSIA.

(BY G. K. N.)

After the duration of about six weeks, what little there was of political legislation came to an end. The Daulat-e-Muwakati, or the Temporary Government, was terminated on December 14th. The Majliss, with the aid of the temporary members selected Reza Khan as the Shahan Shah of Iran by what Reuter called a heavy majority. There were 85 members present and 30 absent. Eighty voted for and five against deposing the Kajar dynasty. Up to now the title of the personage was Ala Hazrat Pahalavi. He was the virtual king. He signed official documents as Chief of the Temporary Government. By consent of Parliament he has now been raised to the Imperial throne. Thus ends the period of bloodless revolution of Persia. A new era has commenced. The tidings of the celebrations of the event were received from Teheran on the 14th of December. The public enthusiasm in outlying stations like Bushire was so intense that two days previously the people began to decorate their shops and houses. The illuminations lasted for three nights. The 16th of December was set apart for special celebrations in recognition and homage to the new Shah. The Persians' decorations have a grace and charm of their own. The Government offices were naturally decorated and ablaze on a larger scale than the bazars. The finest of carpets were displayed, so much so that the entire front of the buildings was covered with rugs of variegated hues and rich workmanship. A temporary arbour was erected, also of carpets, of brilliant dyes. The poles of the arbour were covered with white, green and red, the national Persian colours. Flags and buntings with a "*shir o khurshid*,"—the Lion and the Sun—were profusely in evidence. Rich chandaliers and lamps were installed in the middle of the arbour. Gold-framed mirrors placed behind them reflected intensified light. Every passer-by was welcome to a cup of tea and Persian sweets on the 14th of December. The Governor of Bushire invited to tea all the foreign representatives. It was an affair the spectacular effect of which cannot be soon erased from memory.

The Coronation.

Tradition enjoins a period of six weeks to elapse between proclamation and coronation. But Reza Shah must cut short the period; and there will commence another period of rejoicings. The soldier-sovereign will sit on the famous Takhte-taus,—or the Peacock Throne—brought from Delhi by Nadir Shah, though Lord Curzon had a theory of his own about the fate of the gorgeous throne. Thus, the Imperial Throne connects Reza Shah with his illustrious predecessor, Nadir Shah, who too cut his path to glory and the Crown of Iran from the humble rank of a foot-soldier. Nadir Shah, however, was guilty of shedding rivers of human blood and of piling up hillocks of pyramids made of their skulls.

The Soldier King.

Reza Shah Pehlavi is not educated in the way the modern emasculating education goes. He has no illustrious family tree. He leans on his personal merit as a great soldier and an organiser. His five years apprenticeship as sovereign in fact has marked him out now as sovereign in name also. He expects no support or sympathy from the hereditary nobility. He knows his vulnerable points. He has, therefore, first established peace and safety in the country. Persia was in a state of virtual chaos before Reza Shah appeared. Travelling in was risky. But it is now as safe as in India. He rooted his claim to popularity by reducing the exhorbitant prices of bread and meat, breaking many a heartless monopoly. Enormous quantities of foodstuff rotted in magazines while the populace struggled for bits of bread. This he has altered, all single-handed. Reza Khan is due another term for the army. He has created it out of next to nothing. He has now an army of 40 thousand strong, at an emergency he counts upon seventy thousand armed men.

Foreign Policy.

The Shah was conscious that no individual in Persia could attain to the exalted position he has acquired or retain it long without foreign support. It is no use suppressing stern realities which refuse to be smothered. The choice lay between the two great powerful neighbours, viz. Russia and England. Persia has no love for either of them. But Reza Khan had to choose the lesser evil. He fought personally on the Northern Frontier against the Russians and checked their unmitigated ambition, though himself schooled to Russian military methods and familiar with the Russian tongue. Their repeatedly proferred countenance was, therefore, unserviceable to him. Moreover, Bolshevism is inherently inimical to Islam and Reza Shah passes for a true Muslim. It was, therefore, quite natural that he must accept the moral support of the British. Hence the foreign policy of Iran might have a leaning apparently towards Britain. There are, as usual, rumours in this connection and Bahrein is on the lips of the bazar gossip. It is one of the richest possessions of Persia on account of its pearl fishery. Recently an American Mission has started a Hospital, the biggest in the Persian Gulf. The sick from distant places are attracted there for curative surgery and medico treatment. But in a manner it is a British concern. For the Shaikh of Bahrein, though subject to Persian suzerainty, has been amenable to British counsel. The Persians will not willingly part with Bahrein. They are a shrewd people and will have their will *quid pro quo* if they do.

Local Politics.

No sooner did he become the head of the Temporary Government than Reza Khan issued the order for total Prohibition in

(Continued on page 8.)

BLIZZARDS IN ATLANTIC

WORST STORM IN BAY FOR 30 YEARS

HEROIC RESCUES.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Meadows, fields and valleys for the past few days have been transformed into sheets of water. Ten million tons of rain fell in London in an hour accompanied by a wild gale, loosening chimneys and playing havoc with wireless aerials.

Weather forecasts predict a continuance of blizzards which have been producing mountainous seas in the Atlantic. There have been numerous s.o.s. calls reporting thrilling tales of plucky life-boat and coast-guard rescues.

The P. and O. steamer "Naldera" which arrived yesterday at Plymouth reports the worst storm at the Bay of Biscay for 30 years. Anxiety was caused regarding the fate of 100 crew and 60 passengers of the 6,000-tonner "Coronado" bound for Jamaica, which sent out an s.o.s. followed by ominous silence. The steamer was subsequently sighted, and is proceeding normally.—Reuter's Special.

NOT AN UNPROVOKED MEASURE.

IN DEFENCE OF CLASS AREAS BILL

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

"Much is being said about Indians in South Africa which is not true", observed Mr. C. D. Wilson, delegate to the Theosophical Convention at Adyar and a civil servant in the South African Union Government, born and brought up in South Africa in the course of an interview which he gave to Press representatives. "It is not colour prejudice that is the cause of the Class Areas Bill. Indians in South Africa have a low standard of living. They undersell their labour. Indians go to South Africa only to make money which they eventually carry home and thus cause the drain of resources of that young country. But the Europeans fought for South Africa and invested large sums of money in that country in mines and other industrial concerns. The Class Areas Bill, though it is a harsh measure, is not unnatural or unprovoked.—A. P.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTATION

SOON TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY.

ALIGARH, Dec. 30.

Dr. Abdur Rahman and his colleagues of the South African Indian Deputation arrived here to-day. They will reach Bombay on the 5th January and confer with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu regarding the propaganda work and tour programme they have to undertake in the country.—A. P.

S. AFRICAN WHITES' THREAT

NOT GOING TO BE RULED FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Port Elizabeth.—A very important meeting was addressed here by Mr. Creswell, Minister of Defence, who outlined the Government's defence proposals and was followed by Mr. Boydell, Minister of Labour, who "inter alia" declared that Government were going to tackle the Asiatic problem and were going to see that we in South Africa were masters in our own house and were not going to be ruled from Calcutta or Delhi or even from London and were not going to be side-tracked by Dr. Abdur Rahman.—Reuter.

SIR D. SARVADHIKARY AT DURBAN.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Durban.—Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary has arrived here. He will shortly join the remainder of the Delegation at Johannesburg.—Reuter.

EX-SHAH ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Paris.—A Prague report retransmitted from Berlin says the ex-Shah attempted suicide at Marienbad at night on the 29th December.—Reuter.

DRUSE LEADER KILLED IN FIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Damascus.—The notorious rebel leader, Hassan Kharrat, was killed in a fight outside the city. Hassan was formerly a night watchman in Damascus, and his most recent effort was the announcement that he had detailed forty men to decapitate M. de Jouvenel.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The deaths are announced of Admiral F. C. Noel and Doctor Agnes Henderson medical missionary who spent thirty-four years in India.—Reuter.

FRENCH FRANC.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Reuter sends the following cable correction:—

The telegram sent this morning should read:—Settlement of the French Government's financial proposals resulted in a notable recovery of French franc in London this morning to 127.80 instead of 177 and seven eighth (as sent).—Reuter.

MISSION OF CAPT. CANNING

WHY HE WAS NOT LISTENED TO

M. BRIAND EXPLAINS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Paris.—In the Chamber, to-day, replying to Communist Cachin with regard to the visit to Paris of the Britisher Captain Canning, the Envoy of Abdel Krim with whom M. Briand had refused to treat, M. Briand made a lengthy statement in the course of which he explained his refusal. He said that Capt. Canning had no official mandate to be sent to Paris, and that very moment the French authorities had secured possession of bundles of propaganda intended to stir up revolt of Moslems against France and Spain who were endeavouring to bring about real peace. The situation in Morocco, M. Briand said, had considerably improved. The Moroccans themselves were policing frontiers. 10,000 families had returned their allegiance in order to escape from the terrible cruelty and tyranny of Abdel Krim who was not in the least qualified to speak for the tribes, particularly the Djebels and Riffis with whom France and Spain preferred to negotiate, and hoped to arrive shortly at a satisfactory solution.—Reuter.

CAPT. CANNING'S "REAL DESIGNS."

TO SETTLE DISPUTE BY ARBITRATION

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Paris.—M. Briand in the Chamber said that a letter seized in the residence of a suspect person whose husband is in the service of Abdel Krim has enabled Government to become acquainted with Capt. Canning's real designs, namely, to obtain a general signature to Abdel Krim's conditions, but not in an absolute manner so as to make it possible to settle the dispute by arbitration according to Abdel Krim's conditions. M Briand criticised the Press for affording Capt. Canning publicity such as no other country would tolerate for the purpose of forcing the hands of Government. The Premier added that if the Riffians wanted to enter peace negotiations they need only appoint plenipotentiaries.—Reuter.

SIRDAR MURDER ECHO.

ARRESTED EX-MINISTERS TO TAKE TRIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Cairo.—The Parquet has decided to send before the Committing Magistrate, Ahmer Effendi Maher and Mahmoud Effendi Nokhrashi, ex-Minister of Education and ex-Under-Secretary of Interior in the former Zaghloul Cabinet, in connection with the investigation into the murder of the late Sirdar.—Reuter.

[In connection with the above, Reuter's message dated Cairo, 21st May, bears repetition:—

"Ahmed Pasha Maher, Minister of Education in the Zaghlulist Cabinet, has been arrested in connection with the investigation into the murder of late Sirdar Sir Lee Stack. It is alleged that Shafik Mansour who with Ahmed was in the office of Education at the time the crime was committed has made certain disclosures regarding him.

Arrest has also been ordered of Nokhrashi Bey, Secretary of Interior in the Zaghlulist regime, who was arrested after the murder of the Sirdar on a charge of impeding the conduct of inquiry in that connection, but was handed over to the Egyptian judicial authorities who subsequently liberated him. Shafik Mansour was also arrested after the murder, but was released on the 14th December as there was no evidence implicating him in the crime."]

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TOUR IN ENGLAND.

SELECTION OF TEAM

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Melbourne.—The following team has been selected for the forthcoming cricket tour in England. Collins, Ponsford, Bardsley, Oldfield, Gregory, Taylor, Macartney, Andrews, Ryder, Mailey, Brimmett and Hendry.

The final three will be selected not later than 30th January. The Board of Control has appointed Collins Captain and Bardsley, Vice-Captain. Collins, Bardsley and Ryder will be the Selection Committee. The second Australian trial match fixed for 5th February has been abandoned.—Reuter's Special.

MR. R. MACDONALD AT PORT SAID.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Port Said.—His Highness the Aga Khan and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, accompanied by his three daughters, arrived here to-day on board the "Maloja". Mr. MacDonald with his daughters proceeded to Ismailia and subsequently rejoined the "Maloja" which has left for Colombo.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Dec 30.—In the Scottish League, Morton beat Aberdeen by 2 goals to nil.—Reuter's Special.

Port Elizabeth.—Mr. Creswell, Minister for Defence, in a speech outlined the Government new defence proposals, the main feature of which isa the reduction of the peace strength from ten to eight thousand men.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY DEMAND.

ADOPTED BY MUSLIM LEAGUE.

"SINGLE ELECTORATE INCOMPREHENSIBLE."

EFFORTS FOR TRUCE FAIL.

ALIGARH, Dec. 31.

The second sitting of the Muslim League began to-day and the first resolution was about self-Government with many provisions to protect Muslim interests in all the provinces. The resolution asked for a Royal Commission to be immediately appointed and a scheme devised by it which would give effective representation to the minorities, that communal representation should continue, that full liberty of worship should be guaranteed to all together with propaganda associations.

Sir Ali Imam who moved this resolution made a long speech and made an apologetic explanation and said while the people want Swaraj they did not know the meaning of it, but they could all understand the meaning of self-Government. There was a separatist tendency now in India and nothing less than full self-Government would satisfy them.

Mr. Abdul Aziz, supporting, was willing to stand by India in case of trouble as it was their motherland.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, as usual, wanted more jobs for Muslims whether as Governors of a province inside or outside India, but also in diplomatic service.

SINGLE ELECTORATE WANTED.

Maulana Mohamed Ali moved an amendment first in Urdu but when he was reading it in English the President ruled him out of order on the ground that a resolution only passed by the Subjects Committee could be brought forward in the League meeting. This was rather strange. After the amendment had been explained in Urdu Mr. Mohamed Ali bowed to the ruling and began his speech with the story of a person invited to dinner by his bishop. When he was offered an egg it happened to be rotten and was smelling horribly. The bishop wanted to replace it, but the person though not liking it declined to reject the egg and continued eating it. This innocent story was too much for the President and he considered it applied to him and interrupted the speaker. But Maulana Mohamed Ali said it was not for him and the President graciously allowed him to complete it. The speaker wanted a Round Table Conference where all parties could meet together and come to unanimous decision. If there was unanimity between communities in India, they could have self-Government. It was no use continuing their water-tight electoral compartments for ever. They must have unity between themselves first and then all the spokesmen of all the communities could work hand in hand. He then gave the instance of Imam Brothers employed by two contending litigants in court like the Maharajas of Burdwan and Dumraon. Maulana Mohomed Ali's speech was much applauded. But, all the same votes were cast against him as everybody had long before made up his mind.

Mr. Jinnah followed Maulana Mohamed Ali and spoke like a clever lawyer and he seemed to have too much faith in another lawyer Lord Birkenhead. He and his disciple quoted Lord Birkenhead's speech, as if it was a bible and not the words of a most shifting politician, who wants to keep his seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Jinnah said Lord Birkenhead wanted an atmosphere of harmony and co-operation pending an enquiry into the question of the Committee.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, interrupting exclaimed "No co-operation with British Government."

Mr. Jinnah: I am told he will have nothing whatever to do with Government and I ask you to consider for yourself whether this is in consonance with practical politics. Government are willing to revise the constitution and Lord Reading has made not one appeal but several for co-operation. The resolution passed by the Assembly in 1925 was not for full responsible Government. Lord Birkenhead asked us to settle the constitution between ourselves and then he will consider it.

PASSAGES AT ARMS.

Maulana Mohamed Ali: We want to erect it.

Mr. Jinnah: It is mere cammouflage. If the people of India are agreed on the constitution no Government can oppose it.

Maulana Mohamed Ali: Agreement means unanimity.

Mr. Jinnah said the proposals were put forward with the demand for a Royal Commission and they were not for responsible self Government. They merely asked for full responsible Government in the provinces etc. The resolution asked for automatic progress in the constitution.

A voice: How long will it take?

Mr. Jinnah: We shall decide it ourselves The Ali Brothers' position is that they do not want to have anything to do with the British Government.

Maulana Mohamed Ali (clinching his fist): It is not a fact. I want to do great deal with the British Government.

Maulana Shaukat Ali as a true Muslim wanted to do nothing with Government and take no part in the discussion as he was a God fearing, self-respecting and honourable Indian and he must be an outlaw. (Cheer).

President: You must speak in a constitutional manner.

Maulana Shaukat Ali: I merely want to make my position clear as a self-respecting Muslim.

Maulana Mahomed Ali asked the President whether as an outlaw he could remain within law and speak as a lawful subject.

Maulana Shaukat Ali as long as this Government does not agree to our proposals.

President: It is all irrelevent.

And Maulana Shaukat Ali retired.

I am merely giving this to you to show the mentality of the President and the League Members generally.

Mr. Yakub Hassian, while not quarreling with the spirit of the resolution objected to the manner in which it was put. He however, wanted to keep before them the ideal of single electorate. After some discussion in this way the resolution was passed with four or five dissentients.

The next resolution was about putting into force the Frontier Enquiry Committee's report which was held back by Government on the ground that it was not acceptable to the Hindus and that the province was not self-supporting. It was stated that formerly the Hindus and Muslims in that province were united. But, now outsiders had asked the former not to work with Muslims. It was also stated that if a foreigner attacked India this province would stand as a sure shield between India and the invaders. The resolution was passed.

Ultimately, a resolution for a committee to frame the constitutional advance was opposed by Mr. Sherwani on the ground that it was premature and they did not know when the commission would be appointed. Mr. Chagla, however, put a great deal of new meaning into Lord Birkenhead's speech and said the commission might be appointed even earlier than anticipated.

WORK THE REFORMS

After this was adopted Mr. Jinnah moved that although the present reforms were unsatisfactory the Muslim members of the legislatures should work them in a spirit of co-operation in all measures calculated to advance the interest of the people. Mr. Jinnah in his speech hit hard at the Swaraj Party which, he said, was the party obstruction and Civil Disobedience. This too was passed after Mr. Asaf Ali of Delhi had supported it. The Non-Co-operators in the League are powerless as they are in a minority of about a dozen at the most and it is curious that the majority of the Muslim League members and new responsivists in the Congress meet on common ground, though they have nothing in common but, on the other hand, are strongly opposed to each other.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

ALIGARH, Dec. 31.

The second sitting of the All-India Muslim League commenced this morning. Sir Abdur Rahim presiding. Discussion centred round the important resolution moved by Sir Ali Imam which runs as follows:

"Whereas the speedy attainment of full responsible Government is one of the declared objects of the League and it is now generally felt and recognised that the conception of Swaraj should be translated into the realm of practical politics.

"And whereas it is the declared policy of the British Government also to enable the people of India to take a decisive part in the moulding of their own destinies which is marked by the Declaration of August 1917 and the enactment of 1919 which formed a definite epoch in the history of India as a herald of the time when India will possess full autonomy and will rank as an equal with the Dominions and with the United Kingdom itself as a member of the British Commonwealth, the All-India Muslim League is of opinion that the present constitution of India must be amended and urges that for this purpose the Government should undertake the revision of the Government of India Act 1919 and without any delay appoint a Royal Commission to formulate after due enquiry and investigation a scheme so as to place the Indian constitution on a sound and permanent basis with provisions for automatic progress to establish full responsible Government in India and thereby secure stability in the Government and the willing co-operation of the people.

"Provided, however, that for any scheme of the future constitution of India the All-India Muslim League re-affirms and unequivocally declares that the following basic and fundamental principles must be secured and guaranteed viz:

(I) "All legislatives of the country and

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RALLY ROUND THE FLAG

CALL TO SWARAJISTS

PT. MOTILAL ON CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAWNPORE, Dec 31.

In the course of an interview to the representative of the "Forward", Pandit Motilal Nehru gave the following message to the Swaraj Party, "I congratulate the Swaraj Party on the success of the Cawnpore Session of the Congress. I can give no better message to my colleagues than to remind them of the advice of Deshbandhu Das given on another connection. Let us take our victory "not in a spirit of arrogance but with humility so that it may be said of us that we were greater in our achievement than in adversity." Great as our success has been our achievements in the service of the country has been small. The decision of the Congress has only afforded us an opportunity for service and laid upon us greater obligations and responsibility. We have to put forth all the strength and energy we can command to deserve the confidence reposed in us. We have to go forward in the service of the Motherland with devotion and sacrifice as our watchwords. There is no cause for elation in any thing that has happened. Real work is yet to begin. All we have so far been able to do is to clear the way for the work before us. The extent and value of the work acually put in will be the true measure of our success.

DISCIPLINE OF PARTY.

Allow me here to say one word about the much criticised strict discipline of the Party. Discipline has been the backbone of our organization. Now that we are about to begin the real fight strict discipline alone will carry us through. Do not allow yourselves to be misled by false analogies of the parliamentary party system as it prevails in the West. We are not a party in that sense at all. If we were we would be conducting the Government of the country to-day. It is one thing for a free people to divide themselves for their respective principles and to serve their respective purposes. It is quite another thing for a people held in subjection to fight against a sham constitution forced upon them by their autocratic rulers for the barest rights of citizenship. It is not a case of a party but that of a whole people fighting the alien usurper. As soldiers of the nation, out to give battle to a powerful foreign bureaucracy, we must govern ourselves by the strict discipline of soldiers and not imitate parliamentary parties of the West. I call upon all members of the Swaraj Party throughout India to close up their ranks and march forward shoulder to shoulder to carry out the mandate of the Indian National Congress. There is no other road to success. Soldiers rally round the flag."

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT

MR. T. PRAKASAM ON CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Mr. T. Prakasam, Editor of the "Swarajya," Madras, reached here from Cawnpore to-day and is now on his way to Madras. Interviewed by the Associated Press as to his own impressions of the action taken by the Congress with regard to Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution he said, "the greatest result is the acceptance of the political programme, especially the Council programme by the Congress itself. With the mandate of the Congress. We expect a clean sweep in the next general election and a clear majority in most of the provinces. We could get majority only in Bengal and Central Provinces last time because the Congress would not give a mandate at Delhi, but merely passed a compromise resolution giving permission to such of the Congressmen as had had no religious or conscientious objection. If only the Congress had given a mandate at Delhi as has been done now at Cawnpore the results would have been quite different.

The defection of Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar and Mooniee has been long expected. Their programme of Responsive Co-operation is just the same as the programme of the Liberals who have not been able to make any impression, either on the country or on the Government. The resolution initiated by Pandit Motilal Nehru and accepted by the Cawnpore Congress is marked by its restraint and freedom from exaggeration in which it was fully recognised that the country is now ready for Civil Disobedience. The resistance in the Councils proposed therein is perfectly constitutional as has been recognised by Lord Birkenhead himself in the long statement issued by him on the deadlock of Bengal and C. P. Councils. The constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi which is put in the fore-front of the resolution is the bread of national life. Resistance in the Councils is the water of the national life. To abandon either of this in view of a prospective concession is in my opinion a national suicide."—A. P. Special.

MORE MESSAGES RECEIVED BY MRS. NAIDU.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 29.

Several more messages were received by Mrs. Naidu, President of the Congress during the last two days from several parts of India, England and South Africa. The most prominent of them was from Mr. Fenner Brockway of the Independent Labour Party in London who writes:—The Assembly amendment marks a big advance this year. Hope coming year will see further advance. It would help us if the Congress initiated a united commission to prepare and demand a constitution. We pledge our continued, uncompromising support for India's freedom.

Dr. Kitchlew wiring from Aligarh suggested a committee to suggest a scheme of Hindu Muslim unity.

Mr. Jadunath Mazumdar (Jessore) said "Neither cooperation, nor non-cooperation can succeed to attain the Dominion Status unless India has learnt to think in terms of Commonwealth and vote as a detached unit".—A. P.

"NO POLITICAL REALISM"

BRITISH PRESS ON CONGRESS.

CHUCKLING OVER RESPONSIVISTS' REVOLT.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The "Times" in a leader expresses the opinion that the Cawnpore Congress appears to be marked by singular absence of political realism. It dilates on the split in the Swaraj party and says that Mrs. Naidu's appeal for the formation of a voluntary militia has peculiar incongruity at the moment when most of the civilised nations are preparing to discuss disarmament. Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal's description of Pandit M. Nehru's resolution as a stage thunder and Mr. Kelkar's assumption of the role of "an amused spectator" seem to sum up the practical results of the Congress. The paper considers that Sir Moropant Joshi's "unsolicited testimonial to dyarchy is an opportune reminder that this provisional solution of the Indian political problem had more merits than its critics in India and Britain are disposed to admit". The "Times" adds that increasing political activities of the Liberals and Muslims gives a particular point to Pandit Malaviya's charge that the National Congress is becoming a purely Swarajist party caucus. His views coupled with those of the Muslim and Independent leaders and of Mr. Kelkar might advantageously be studied in certain Labourite quarters in this country who appear to take the propaganda of the extremist Swarajist for the Gospel and do not admit the existence of any political party in India except that led by Pandit Motilal Nehru.

"THE DAILY CHRONICLE"

"The Daily Chronicle" says some of the most ardent advocates of immediate Home Rule for India seem determined to reduce their own argument to absurdity. The paper asks what must be our opinion of Mr. Gandhi as a political leader when at the Indian National Congress he suggestes that the British Government should proclaim war on the South African Government for its ill-treatment of the Asiatics or what must we think of his practical statesmanship when he demands of the Imperial Government to with-hold the Royal assent to the measure about to be passed through the Union Parliament.

Approbation is expressed by the paper at the action of the Swarajist leaders who are resigning from the legislature to promote co-operation.—Reuter's Special.

BARON IRWIN.

VICEROY-DESIGNATE'S TITLE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The following communique has been issued:—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased by Letters Patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bearing the date of the 22nd December, 1925 to confer the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom upon the Right Hon. Edward Frederick Lindlay Wood and on heirs male of himself by the name, style and title Baron Irwin of Kirby-under-Dale in the County of York.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

At a largely attended All-India Social Conference held to-day Mrs. Sarala Devi presiding a large number of resolutions advocating social reforms, female education and asking all associations and workers to make greater efforts in this direction both in general and vocational lines was adopted. The Conference also recorded a resolution calling on the people to strive for maintenance of cordial relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans, urging the doing away with the cast system and untouchability, advocating remarriage of widows and finally for women political franchise and total prohibition. The president said that the Indian National Congress must be looked upon the Social Conference as a powerful ally and has engrafted much of its programme. She invited recruits to rally under the flag of social reform and criticised at length priesthood and emphasised that a vast mass of humanity was waiting for torch bearers.—A. P.

NEW MUSLIM DAILY.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 31.

The "Muslim Herald" an English daily made its first appearance to-day. In the course of a leading article entitled "ourselves" it says: Our policy will not be iconoclastic, selfish or sectarian. The "Muslim Herald" will endeavour to present the viewpoint of the social, political, intellectual, literary, philosophical and spiritual shades and opinions of educated India and Muslims.—A. P.

MORE PROTESTS

ROBUST FAITH IN LIBERALISM

CLOSE OF LIBERALS' CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

At to-day's sitting of the Indian Liberal Federation a resolution recording strong protest against the Civil Service Act passed by the British Parliament in utter disregard of the resolution of the Legislative Assembly and the Indian opinion was put from the chair and adopted.

The Federation also records its indignant protest against the Anti-Asiatic Bill before the South African Union Parliament and urged the Government of India to move His Majesty's Government to disallow the Act and further protested against the Anti-Indian policy of the Government of Kenya.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru moving the resolution referred to the recent deputation to the Viceroy, but he did not like to express any opinion with regard to the deputation as it might make the case more difficult. He dwelt at length on the history of the movement and said that the South African Government had not used any diplomatic language, their whole object being to exterminate Indians in South Africa. After referring to the Gandhi-Smuts' agreement Sir Tej Bahadur emphasised that Mr. Gandhi, one of the parties to the settlement, had repudiated the interpretation which was now sought to be put upon it.

The resolution was further supported and carried.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

The Federation also passed resolutions impressing the importance of measures for economic development, including agriculture and cottage industries and for establishing institutions to further this education and urging for the introduction of universal compulsory elementary education, particularly among women and the depressed classes, and further advised all the Liberal Party Associations to apply themselves to social work. The Federation also resolved recommending the improvement of the relations between landlords and tenants and emphasising the necessity for more adequate medical aid in villages. An interesting resolution recding opinion on the condition of labour in India and the general welfare of labour and recommending to all Liberal Associations to help the working classes was adopted.

Mr. K. C. Roy Chaudhury, Labour member, Bengal Council, said that Mr. Johnstone, M.P., who recently visited India, had told him that Indians were demanding political equality with other self-governing nations without doing what they had done for the labouring classes. He urged the Indian politicians to change their mentality towards labour.

Mr. Chintamani moved a resolution protesting against the anti-Indian Legislation which was passed.

The Federation recognised the Punjab National Liberal League and made a slight amendment in the constitution.

Mr. Chintamani will act as General Secretary for 1926.

The next session of the Federation will be held in Berar.

The President in his concluding speech reaffirmed his robust optimism in the Liberal creed and emphasised that the Party would live, as they lived in the past, doing constructive work for the country and its welfare and finally thanked all those who had done immense work for the success of the session.—A. P.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST COMMUNISTS.

SEARCHES AT CAWNPORE.

The General Secretary, Communist Party wires from Cawnpore under date December 31st:—

At about three this afternoon, the police suddenly raided the house of Mr. Satyabhakta. The search continued for about three hours. Mr Radhamohan Gokalji who was temporarily putting up with Mr. Satyabhakta was also searched. The police confiscated some letters from both these gentlemen.—A. P.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

PROGRAMME OF BOMBAY MEETING.

As already announced the 13th annual meeting of the Indian Science Congress will be held in the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, from 4th to the 9th instant. The sessions will commence at 6-30 p.m. on the 4th instnt in the Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the Royal Institute of Science, when Mr. A. Howard, will deliver his presidential address.

There will be nine sections before which more than 410 papers will be read.

Special features of the meeting are the two general discussions, (1) on "Recent Scientific work in connexion with improvements in the growing of Cotton" to be held on the 5th January, 1926 at Matunga and (2) "On the Structures of the Atom and Quantum theory" on the 6th, in which renowned specialists will take part.

A number of excursions including visits to the Haffkine Institute, Parel, the Bombay Development Scheme, Tata Hydro-Electric Company's power-house at Khopoli, and others have been arranged.

The public lectures will be delivered as follows:—(1) "Droughts and famines" by Dr. H. H. Mann. (2) "Life at high altitudes in Western Tibet" by Prof. Shiv Ram Kashyap and (3) "Modern application of X-rays" by Prof. H. P. Waran.

The social functions include a tea-party at Haffkine Institute, an "At home" by the Bombay University and a tea-party by Mr. Jeejeebhai at Malabar Castle. The reception at Government House had to be compelled on account of the Court meaning.

Enquiries as to accommodation should be addressed without delay to the local Secretaries, Principal J. A. Turner, V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga, and Prof. G. R. Paranjpe, Royal Institute of Science, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE TO KING.

VICEROY'S CAMP, Belvedere,
CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

A communique states:—

The following telegrams exchanged on the occasion of the New Year, are published for general information:

From His Excellency the Viceroy to His Majesty the King-Emperor, dated 30th December 1925: "On behalf of India I send with humble duty the best wishes to Your Majesties for a happy New Year and for peace and prosperity within the Empire."

Telegram from His Majesty the King-Emperor to His Excellency the Viceroy dated 31st December 1925:—"At the beginning of a New Year it is great pleasure to me to receive the greetings which you sent to the Queen and myself from the people of India. I thank you with all my heart and pray that the coming year may be for this great country an era of marked progress and prosperity.—A. P.

WISH YOU HAPPY NEW YEAR

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO BOY SCOUTS.

The following are extracts from His Excellency the Governor's New Year Message to the Boy Scouts of the Bombay Presidency:—

"I have again the opportunity of wishing every member of the Scout movement in the Bombay Presidency a very happy and prosperous New Year, and I sincerely trust that in the forthcoming year every Commissioner, every Scout Master, every Patrol Leader, every Rover Scout and Cub will have all good fortune, and that he will never forget to do all that lies in his power to give a helping hand to others, and therefore share in the prosperity and happiness which I trust, sincerely will be his.

"On New Year's Day, when in many lands and among many people recollections of the past will be moulding the hopes for the coming year, I ask you, at your Chief Scout, to send across your own great land of India, and across the seas to all other lands your thoughts of comradeship, and your good wishes to all Scouts for another year of usefulness and service.

"To all interested in this great junior League of Nations, I would appeal, as I have so often done before, for a more real, for a more personal, and for a greater interest on its behalf, for I am convinced that in the great work which remains to be done in the world, and in the work which wants doing so much to-day, Scouting can indeed play a great and a noble part. Scouting however, must have, and ought to have, a friend in every one who desires to see real progress and real prosperity. For that friendship, and for that helping hand, to be extended to the Scout movement in the Presidency of Bombay generously and freely I have not the slightest hesitation to ask.

"I wish you all good luck, good camping and all happiness in 1926."

RASTRIYA BHASHA SAMMELAN.

QUESTION OF A COMMON LANGUAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 30.

The Rashtra Bhasha Sammelana met on December 26 in Tilaknagar, Sriyut Nagendra Rao of Madras presiding. Babu Purushottamdas Tandan, the chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming all present, said that the present state of things in which English was allowed to occupy the position of the common language of India was unnatural. He opined that a greater effort should be made to spread Hindi throughout India and that all national work should be done through the medium of Hindi which was already the common language of the largest group of people in India. He expressed his faith that for attaining Swaraj the Rashtra Bhasha was more necessary than even Khaddar.

The President in his brief speech exhorted the leaders to adopt Hindi as their national language.

Swami Shraddhanand moved that as soon as possible all national institutions specially the Congress ought to adopt Hindustani in place of English as the national language and that the leaders of the different provinces should try to spread Hindi in their provinces. Among those who supported the resolution were Lala Lajpatrai, Messrs. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Deshpande, Ranga Iyer, Gobind Ballabh Pant Harishan Sharma, Shiva Prasad Gupta and Rajendra Prasad. Some of the speakers expressed their regret and surprise at the fact that in the meetings of the Subjects Committee of the Congress almost all the speakers spoke in English including even Mahatmaji. A speaker from Sholapur advised the people to refuse to allow anyone to speak in the Congress in a language other than Hindi. Several speakers protested against their view and said that speaking in the Congress should be given a complete option to speak in whichever language they chose to do but that it was the duty of all patriotic men to make Hindi so widespread that in a few years English should be replaced by Hindi in all national deliberations. After a vote of thanks proposed by the Hon. Seth Govinddas, the Conference was dissolved

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

K. C. S. I. FOR SIR BASIL AND MR. LAWRENCE.

SIR M. V. JOSHI GETS K.C.I.E.

MR. HIDAYATULLAH KNIGHTED.

C. I. E. FOR MR. KELLY AND PROF. J. SARKAR.

DELHI, Dec. 31.

The following New Year's honours are gazetted:—

TO BE K. C. S. I.

Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja of Bharatpur; His Highness Nawab of Junagadh, Western India States Agency; Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member; Mr. H. S. Lawrence, C.S., Executive Council, Bombay; Mr. T. Emerson, C.S. Council.

TO BE C S I.

Mr. T. Emerson, C.S. Commissioner, Bengal (on leave); Mr. A H Ley, C.S., Secretary, Industries Department, Government of India; Mr. E. Burdon, C.S., Army Secretary; Mr. J E. B. Hotson, C.S., Chief Secretary, Political Department, Bombay; Mr. A. W. Pim, C.S., Member Board of Revenue, U. P.

TO BE K C I E.

Mr. H N Bolton, C.S. Chief Commissioner, N.W.F. Province (on leave); Sir M. V. Joshi, C. P.

TO BE C I E.

Mr. J. R. D. Glascott, Agent, Burma Railways and Port Commissioner, Burma; Col. S. H E Nicholas, I.A., Judge Advocate-General in India; Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, C.S., Indian Trade Commissioner, London; Lt.-Col. A D Macpherson, I.A. Resident Western States, Rajputana; Mr. Kashinath Shriram Jatar, Officiating Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, C.P.; Rao Bahadur V T Krishnama Acharya, Law Secretary, Madras Government; Mr. G. Wiles, C.S. Finance Secretary, Bombay; Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan, Revenue Secretary, Rampur State, U.P.; Mr. E. R. Foy, Chief Engineer and Secretary, P. W. D., Punjab; Mr. B. A. Collins, C.S., Industries and Education Secretary, Bihar; Mr. R. R. Maconachie, C.S., Political Department, Government of India; Mr. P. Hawkins, Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Madras; Mr. J. Wilson-Johnston, C.S., Administrator Nabha; Mr. C M. King, C.S. Legal Remembrancer, U. P. Government; Mr H W Emerson, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Punjab; Mr. P. A. Kelly, Police Commissioner, Bombay; Lt.-Colonel J. W. D. Megaw, IM.S., Director School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta; Mr. B. S. Kisch, C.S., Legislative Department, Government of India; Mr. F D Ascoli, C.S., (on leave); Major B R Reilly, I.A.; First Assistant Resident at Aden; Mr. H S Crosthwaite, C.S, Collector of Allahabad; Major R H Bott, I.M.S, King Edward Medical College, Lahore; Mr. Jadunath Sarkar, Professor of History, Patna College; Mr. P. Hide, Principal, Daly College, Indore; Mr. F W. Sudmersen, Principal, Cotton College, Gauhati Assam; The Reverend A. E. Brown, Principal, Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura, Bengal; Mr R. S Sarma, Managing Editor and Proprietor of Amalgamated Newspapers Ltd Calcutta

KNIGHTHOOD

Knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. Justice J. G. Rutledge, Chief Justice, High Court, Rangoon; Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai, Development Minister, Madras; Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain Hiadayatallah, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay; Sardar Bahadur Sundarsingh Majithia, Revenue Member of Council, Punjab; Mr. Justice W. W. Philips, C.S., High Court, Madras; Mr. Justice C C Ghose, High Court, Calcutta; Mr. Justice Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Raoof, High Court, Lahore; Mr. Justice L. Stuart C.S., Chief Judge, Oudh Chief Court; Mr. Justice B. H. Heald, C.S., High Court, Rangoon; Mr F. A. Hadow, Member, Railway Board; Dr F J Hartog, Vice Chancellor, Dacca University; Mr. L L Tomkians, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab; Mr. C A Tegart, Police Commissioner, Calcutta; Lt-Colonel F P Connor, I.M.S., Medical College, Calcutta; Mr. R A Spence, lately member Legislative Assembly, Director of Messrs. Phipson and Co., Bombay; Mr. S M Chitnavis, Malguzar, C.P.

O B E MILITARY

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the most Honourable order of the Bath (Military Division) (British Service), C. B. Colonel temporary Colonel Commandant, A. Rolland C.B.E., D.S.O., Chief Engineer, Southern Command, Indian Services. C. B. Colonel (temporary Colonel Commandant) Hugh Stephenson Moberly, Indian Army Brigade Commander, 5th Indian Infantry Brigade, Colonel (temporary Colonel Commandant). John Leared Furney, Indian Army Brigade Commander, 8th Indian Infantry Brigade, Colonel (temporary Colonel Commandant) Charles Richard Bradshaw, C. B. E., Indian Army Brigade Commander, 17th Indian Infantry Brigade.

KAISAR-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL

Kaisar-I-Hind Gold Medal has been awarded to Right Revd E Chatterson, Lord Bishop of Nagpur; Mr. W L Stampe, Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., U.P.; Mrs E A Barton, Mysore; Dr. Miss G. Houlton; Lady Reading Hospital Simla; Dr. Miss J. Carleton, American Presbyterian Mission, Ambala City; Dr. Miss J M Allyn, Canadian Baptist Telugu Mission, Pithampuram, Madras; Mr. T V Seshagiri Ayyar, Chairman, Executive Committee, Madras Central Flood Relief Fund; Miss S H. Commissariat, Superintendent, Medical Aid to Women, U. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the Raja Sideshwari Prasad Narayan Sinha of Salempur the title of Raja as a hereditary distinction.

PERSONAL DISTINCTION

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Nawab as a personal distinction upon Khan Bahadur Maulvi Musharuff Hossain, M.L.C., landholder, Jalpai, Sayid Amjad Ali Shah of Sardhana, Meerut District; Khan Bahadur Shaikh Riad Hussain Quraishi, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, Multan.

The title of Raja as a personal distinction upon Rai Bahadur Debendra Nath Mullick, landlord and merchant, Calcutta, Thakur Nawab Ali Khan, Talukdar of Akbarpur, Sitapur District, United Provinces; Babu Girishnandan Singh of Sheobar, Muzzafarpur District, Bihar and Orissa.

The title of Shams-ul-ulama as personal distinction upon Maulvi Muhammad Ishaque, Professor of Arabic, Islamic Intermediate College, Dacca, Maulvi Saiyid Ali Hasan Khan Nazim, Nadwat-ul-Ulama Lucknow.

The title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction upon Pandit Phani Bhusan Tarkabagisha, Patna, Bengal; Pandit Genash Datta Shastri, Professor of Sanskrit, Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore.

The title of Aggamahapandita as a personal distinction upon Saya Lin, Buddhist priest, Mandalay, Burma, U. Pandeiksa, presiding priest in Kondaung Monastery, Neiktila District Burma.

DIWAN BAHADUR.

Diwan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Rao Bahadur Arunachalam Murugappa Murugappa Chettiyar, M.L.C., merchant and banker, Puljathur, Ramnad District; Ponnambala Subbayya Mudaliyar, Acting District and Session Judge, Madras Presidency; Rao Bahadur Parichiappa Chettiyar Somasundaram Chettiyar, Managing Director, Spinning and Weaving Company, Calicut, Malabar District; Rao Bahadur Ambushankar Uttaram Malji, honorary organiser, Co-operative Societies, Broach, Bombay Presidency.

SARDAR BAHADUR.

Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Khan Bahadur Yaiyid Mehr Shah, Tumandar Kharshin Loralai District, Baluchistan; Sardar Sahib Balwant Singh Puri, Assistant Secretary, Red Cross Society and Honorary Secretary British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council).

KHAN BAHADUR

Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Vappakandu Hameed Sultan Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, M. L. C., merchant and landlord, Negapatam, Tanjore District; Khan Sahib Valiyagath Haji Ali Barami, merchant, Calicut, Malabar District; Mir Allahabad Khan Walad Mir Imambakhsh Khan Talpur, Political pensioner and zamindar Mirupurkhas, Thar Parkar District, Sind; Khan Sahib Naoroji Nasarvanji Vakil, First Class Honorary Magistrate, Ahmedabad; Hormusji Jamshedji Antia, (retired Deputy Assistant Political Agent Kathiwar), First Chief Officer, District Local Board, Bandra, Bombay Presidency; Muhammada Ismail Kuntay, J.P., landed proprietor, Bombay; Maulvi Yaquinuddin Ahmad, Vice-Chairman, District Board, Dinajpur, Bengal; Maulvi Aziz-ul-Haq, Pleader, Krishnagar, Nadia District, Bengal; Khan Sahib Maulvi Kazi Imdad-ul-Has, Secretary, Intermediate and Secondary Board of Education, Dacca; Saiyad Amir Hussain, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Khan Sahib Ali Muttaqi, Inspector of Police, United Provinces; Maulvi Muhammad Zahur-ud-din Khan, Member, District Board and landowner, Sherpur, Pilibhit District, United Provinces; Qazi Zafar Ahmad Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Sharanpur; Munshi Muhammad Maqsud Ali Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Jalalabad, Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces; Babu Mahbub Husain Khan, Chairman, District Board, Fyzabad, United Provinces; Khan Sahib Chandbri Niamat Ullah Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Madar, Jullundur District, Punjab; Khan Sahib Sayed Maqbul Shah, Inspector of Vernacular Education, Punjab; Khan Sahib Makhdum Ghulam Qasim of Daira Din Panah, Musaffargar District Punjab; Chaudhuri Muhammad Ajir-ul-Haq, Zamindar, Bakhtiarpur Monghyr District, Bihar and Orissa; Maulana Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Aziz of Sahibganj, Rajmahal Sub-division, Santal Parganas District, Bihar and Orissa; Maulavi Tajammul Ali, Assam Civil Service, Sub-divisional Officer, Hailakandi, Cachar District Assam; Khan Sahib Abdus Samad Khan, Assistant Political Officer, Khyber, North-West Frontier Province; Khan Sahib Rana Talia Muhammad Khan, Superintendent of Police, Bannu, North-West Frontier Province; Khan Sahib Arab Wali Muhammad Khan (of Landi Yarghajo), extra Assistant Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province; Khan Sahib Ramiar Ardeshir Ichapuria, merchant, Secunderabad; Khan Sahib Abdul Aziz Khan, Traffic Manager, Mysore Railways; Khan Sahib Manchershah Bezonji Raghina, Honorary Magistrate, Indore Residency, Central India; Khan Sahib Abdul Haiy Elhashmy, Attache Sistan Consulate; Khan Sahib Mahmud Khan, Baluchistan Civil Service, His Majesty's Consul, Kandahar; Subadhar-Major Khan sahib Khuda Bakhsh, Indian Medical Department, subcharge, Indian Station Hospital, Jullundur Cantonments; Mr. Muzaffar Hussain, Executive Engineer, Indian Railway Service of Engineers; Khan Sahib Chaudhri Inayat Ullah Khan, Sub-divisional Officer, Khyber Railway construction; Khan Sahib Mahomed Kasim Lalmahomed Kureshi, Deputy Assistant Engineer, Telegraphs, Karachi; Khan Sahib Abdul Qassem Gholam Hussain Kermani, merchant, Pezd, Persia.

RAI BAHADUR.

Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Rai Sahib Jashoda Kumar Ghosh, Vakil, Naokhali, Bengal; Rao Sahib Debati Mohan Das, Honorary Treasurer and Secretary, Dacca Orphanage Society, Bengal; Rai Sahib Madan Gopal Mahata, Banker and Merchant, Calcutta; Rai Sahib Nalinaksha Datta, Zamindar and Honorary Magistrate, Krishnagar, Nadia, Bengal; Rai Sahib Malli Nath Ray, Bengal Civil Service, Estates Manager, Calcutta Improvement Trust, Calcutta; Rai Sahib Panchanan Mazumdar, Chairman, District Board, Malda, Bengal; Babu Saroda Charan Mitra, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal; Babu Hem Chandra Chatarji, Additional District Magistrate, 24 Paragnas, Bengal; Pandit Banarsi Prasad Misra, Vakil High Court and Chairman, District Board, Moradabad, United Provinces; Babu Nolini Kant Mukharji, Secretary, Bible and Tract Depot, Allahabad and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Allahabad; Lala Nandkishore, Executive Engineer, United Provinces; Pandit Tularam, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, United Provinces; Seth Khub Chand Vaish, Rais, Saharanpur; Rai Sahib Sahu Jagmandradas, Honorary Magistrate and Munshif, Bijnor, United Provinces; Lala Mathura Prasad Mehrota, M.L.C., Talukdar, Biswan, Sitapur District, United Provinces; Lala Rattanchand, Merchant and Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar; Rai Sahib Lala Chhajuram, Honorary Magistrate and Rais, Jullundur, Punjab; Doctor Jiwanlal, Assistant to Professor of Pathology, King Edward Medical College, Lahore; Babu Nirad Chandra Mukharji, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Purnea, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Suresh Chandra Chakravarti, Sub-Divisional Officer, Bhabua, Shahabad, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Kedarnath, Chairman, Gaya Municipality, Bihar and Orissa; Rai Sahib Shishir Kumar Ghosh, Vice Chairman, District Board, and Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Palamau, Bihar and Orissa; Subadar Major Sudama Rawat, Chin Hills Battalion, Burma Military Police; Rai Sahib Rai Mohan Sen, Superintendent, Victoria Memorial Park, Rangoon, Babu Biraj Mohan Datta, M.L.C., Dhubri Assam; Srijut Sadananda Dowerah, M.L.C, Dibrugarh, Assam; Rai Sahib Lal Parab Das, Treasurer, Delhi; Rai Sahib Lobzang Choden, Private Secretary to Maharaja of Sikkim; Rai Sahib Joges Chandra Das Gupta, Imperial Secretariat Service, Superintendent Army Department Government of India; Rai Sahib Chandra Nath Chakravarti, Imperial Secretariat Service, Superintendent Finance Depart, Government of India; Babu Pran Gopal Mukerjee, Deputy Postmaster General; Sardar Hari Singh, Contractor, Kashmir Motor Mail Service, Rawalpindi.

RAO BAHADUR.

Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Rao Sahib Golkonda Venkataraja Chetti Sitaram Chetti Garu, Provincial Visitor, Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, Bellary, Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Bollini Muniswami Nayadu Garu, M.L.C., President District Board, Chittor, Madras Presidency; Chittor Vaithilinga Ayyar Anantakrishna Ayyar, Government Pleader, Madras; Akella Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu, Pleader, Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency; Rao Sahib Rama Rao Krishan Rao Bhonsle, Secretary to Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras; Vangavai Shanmuga Mudaliyar Dubash South Indian Export Company, Madras; Udiavar Ananda Rao, Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Mangalore, South Kanara District, Madras Presidency; Rai Sahib Kundadane Ganapati Kudva, Deputy Chief Engineer, Port Trust Board, Madras; Peruvemba Venkateswara Sesha Ayyar Avargal, Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency; Mr. John Kuriyan, First Grade Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Travancore, Madras States; Rao Sahib Chimanlal Kishandas, Honorary Magistrate, Poona; Ramrao Annappa Hemmadi, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Belgaum, Bombay Presidency; Shidappa Tatappa Kambli, President, Hubli Municipality; Janardan Nagesh Kale, First Class Subordinate Judge (retired) Ahmednagar, Bombay Presidency; Rao Sahib Balwant Narayan Sathaye, Assistant Engineer (retired), Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Pamkrishna Raoji Jayavant, M.L.C., pleader Nagpur; Rao Sahib Bhagwant Atmaram Dhongadi of Ashti Arvi Tahsil, Wardha District, Central Provinces; Rao Sahib O. Laxmi Narayan, M.L.C., of Kamptee, Central Provinces; Rawa Zorawar Singh of Jasole Mallani, Jodhpur State; Rajvi Gulab Singh, Inspector-General of Police, Bikaner; Mr. Wasudev Anant, Bullion Keeper, His Majesty's Mint, Bombay. Mr. Mallam Chengaevaravulu Naidu, M.L.A. Barrister-at-Law, Advocate of High Court, Rangoon.—A. P.

(Message incomplete)

THE NEW ORDER IN PERSIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

the country. This was obviously an eye-wash. It was calculated to placate the Mullas and Mujtaheds and has been accepted as a dead letter in the countryy of vine and rose. Another magnificent but hardly feasible measure he has announced is that the invitation of complaints from individuals be addressed to him direct; he would personally investigate each case. Petitions might be sent through post or telegraph free of charge.

Zoroastrians.

A recent number of the "Habbul Matin" suggests that one of the earliest pronouncements of His Majesty should be the invitation to Indian Zoroastrians to return to Persia for purposes of trade, commerce, agriculture and general development of their old country. The invitation might cover material guarantee of safeguards for Parsi interests in Persia and assurance of permanent Imperial goodwill.

Among the list of the Honorary Members of the Majliss from Teheran is found the name of Arbab Aflatun, the son of Arbab Kaikhushro Shahrokh. It is a unique honour, two members of a family belonging to a minor community sitting in Parliament. Arbab Kaikhushro is regarded as the brain behind the throne. He is now the right hand man of the sovereign. It is confidently expected that Arbab Aflatun will be confirmed as a permanent member of Parliament when his father is promoted to the Cabinet. The latter step is deferred till the necessary alterations is made in the Constitution according to which no non-Muslim can hold office as Minister.

An Earthquake.

Bushire experienced a severe earth quake shocks on the 18th of December. Six tremours were felt during the day. The Persian mind, imbued with tradition and superstition, attributed the earthquake to the wrath of heaven. The men in the bazaar whispered to each other portentious happenings. Some struck, with the irresistible terror sat down or lay flat on the ground. Political propagandists were busy making capital out of the event. And says our correspondent: "I heard a cultured Persian gentleman explain to his unsophisticated brethren the lines of Shakespeare that "When beggars die there are no comets seen, the heavens themselves blazes forth on the death of princes." The reference, of course, is to the deposed potentate. These tiny exceptions prove the rule of the almost universal approbation of Reza Shah's measures. Persia is definitely set on the path of unfettered progress.

We are now in a position to supplement Reuter's message. The latter stated that the upheaval was consummated by a majority vote of 80. We know now that thirty members, were absent and five voted against the revolution, five in a council of 110. The ex-Crown Prince left the capital on November 1st. Reza Shah has ordered the liberation of all the political prisoners and has granted amnesty to all the members of the Kajar House and the officers of this household. Some, however, he has directed to be expelled from the country promising them a pension. Strange to say, the Russian Government as well as the British were the first to give him recognition. On November 8th the representatives of all the Foreign Governments sent in their letters recognising the new Government. Zaka-ul-Mulk, the Minister of Finance, has been promoted to the Premiership. It is impossible to conceive of a better choice. That statesmen of the broadest views, Faroghi, is steeped in the history of Persia and is particularly a student of Zoroastrianism and an appreciator of its ethical value. From the Parsi point of view a professed Zoroastrian would hardly have given more genuine gratification then the elevation of this enlightened and cultured politician.

Miscellaneous

The voters in favour of the new regime were Sheikh Jalal, Davar, Syed Yakub. The five people who opposed are worthy of note; Mudarriss, Taqui Zadeh, Dr. Mussadiq, Daulatawadi and the Poet Laureate. The news of the change of the dynasty was received quietly everywhere. The revolution, to judge from the papers to hand, was really bloodless except in that, the editor of a paper in Queswin was shot dead outside the Majliss, evidently being mistaken for an opponent of the reform. The Crown Prince was apprehended in his garden and called upon to leave Teheran within two hours. His suite and all remaining members of the Kajar family were not interfered with and all crown property was immediately sealed. The exiles are now expected to return to Peisia including Wusuked Dawlah, who is in Baghdad, and his brother, Qawames Sultaneh now in Switzerland. We may perhaps hear soon of Syed Zia-ud-din, the progressive minister, suspected of pro-Britishism who hurriedly passed through Bombay some years ago. All transport has been commandeered to ensure a sufficient supply of flour for winter. This has partly dislocated traffic, otherwise the business is plied as usual and the prevailing conditions are normal.

Early in December. The Nairn Transport Company for Persia undertook to carry a large convoy of 30 Leyland Lorries, 4 ton each, from Beyrout to Teheran. They are to be handed over to the Food Supply Department of the Persian Government. It was to proceed via Tripoli, Homs, Palmyra and Baghdad. The French authorities in Syria were prepared to provide an armed escort. If the common people are not restricted in their bread supply this winter when the spring crops have failed the malcontents if any will be deprived of a powerful lever for sedition.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Delhi.—The Hon. Sir Muhammad Habibullah leaves for Dehra Dun on January 4th returning to Delhi on the 8th.

Count and Countess di San Martino arrived at Government House on Thursday.

TANZIM MOVEMENT

SCOPE AND OBJECTS.

NOT REPLY TO HINDU SANGATHAN.

MR. A. YUSUF ALI'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Abdullah Yusuf Ali, a retired I.C.S., in the course of his presidential address at the Tanzim conference held at Aligarh on 29th December, said:—

The idea of Muslim organisation in India is not a new one. Ever since the collapse of the political structure with which the roots of our religious, educational, social, cultural, and economic life were intertwined, thinking minds have been troubled over the chaos that barred our progress. The dust thrown up by that collapse blinded our eyes, and the despair that was in our hearts unnerved our efforts. Our very catholicity seemed to make our organisation difficult. Meeting in Aligarh, our thoughts naturally turn to the great genius who gave the Aligarh movement its first impulse. We discern in Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's work and ideas the first-fruits of Muslim organisation. It took the form of Muslim educational organisation, which has already branched out in all directions, as its jubilee celebrations remind us so strikingly. But educational organisation requires supplementing, and the larger organisation was not foreign to Sir Syed's mind.

Those who are acquainted with the hopes and ideals of the generation which received its education contemporaneously with me in England—in the 1890's—know with what fervour we sketched out plans for future 'Tanzim'. We had not then adopted the word 'Tanzim', but organisation of a comprehensive kind was in our mind. We adopted the word Muslim League, not confining ourselves to politics but looking to the wider Muslim interests which we are now trying to include under the term 'Tanzim'. The present "League" movement—in its political sense—was incubated during the preliminary stages of the Minto-Morley Reforms. But we never lost sight of the larger need. In 1906-7 I gave a lecture at the Royal Society of Arts in London on the Indian Muslims, a lecture which was crowned with the Society's medal. The moral which I sought to enforce in that lecture was: "Organise". In 1915-16, when the London Muslim League asked me to address them, I actually sketched a scheme in which our mosques were to be the centres of a new and organised Muslim life in India, with economic, educational, and social aims. I described the Indian Muslims on that occasion as "sheep without a shepherd", not without some flutter among those who expected me to describe them as shepherds.

GREAT WAR AND ITS AFTER-MATH

But the dynamic forces of the Great War and its after-math—and the spirit of resistance and self-sacrifice which they called forth, as well as the self-education which went with disillusionment—were necessary before the idea could sink into the consciousness of the Muslim masses. Even so we shall have to be vigilantly on our guard lest it should get mixed up with wrong implications. The fact that it should emerge from the minds of three men, one of whom is a nationalist of unquestioned credentials, another an honoured member of the body of our 'Ulema', and the third a representative of the conservative landed interest, should give confidence to those who see suspicion in every new movement and disruption in every attempt to gather old threads and twine them together for strength and stability. Maulana Abdul Majid Qadiri, of Budaun, and Kunwar Muhammad Abdul Wahhab Khan presented it in the form of a resolution to the All-India Khilafat Committee in Nagpur in 1922, and Dr. Saifuddin Kichlu, who suffered imprisonment manfully for his convictions, brought it out with him on his release, gave it body and shape, expounded it in his Presidential Address at the All-India Khilafat Conference at Belgaum in December 1924, commended it to the All-India Muslim Parties' Conference at Amritsar in July 1925, and has laboured for it with religious zeal ever since.

NOT A REPLY TO HINDU MOVEMENTS

This glance back at history will show that our movement does not depend merely on the ideas or idiosyncracies of particular individuals or groups of men, and is not identified with particular separatist objects or programmes, but aims rather at a synthesis of the scattered forces which are working for excellent though separate objects in our community and our country. We want to work with and for them, and not against or in supersession of them. The 'Shuddhi' and 'Sangathan' movements among our Hindu friends have produced a good deal of bad blood between the two communities, and 'Tanzim' has sometimes been looked upon as a reply to them. How far this is from the truth will be shown by the sketch which I have given of the growth of our idea. I want personally and I know you will support me in this, to foster the idea of unity in our national life in India, but that unity will not be attained by pretence and make-believe. It will only be attained by solid work and a frank understanding, on our part, of each other's problems. And what can be a more powerful instrument to this end than a good organisation which can authoritatively declare the considered mind of our community and lead it towards the formation of a policy that will endure? When an army wants to make itself more efficient, it asks its units to be more efficient first. The strength of a chain is not greater than that of its weakest link.

NO HOSTILITY TO KHILAFAT LEADERS

As you know, I took my part in the inception of the 'Khilafat' movement and its exposition in high places. The original objects of the 'Khilafat' movement in India have since undergone some modification or development. But if I understand it aright the 'Khilafat' movement looks chiefly now (as it was intended to do) to Muslim interests external to India. The modern 'Tanzim' movement, as I have shown, was born (if we may say so) within 'Khilafat' precincts. There can and should be no hostility between the two. If we are wise, we shall give no ground whatever for the suspicion that we are hostile to its leaders, and I think we can ask in all good faith for their personal and organised support. It is only if our internal organisation is strong and commands respect that our voice will be effective abroad.

In the matter of education, the many strong educational bodies existing in our community have a right to ask in what way we can help them or supplement their work. We can do much to organise religious education on a proper basis. Hitherto no system or plan has been evolved. The 'Ulema', who are the custodians of our elder learning, have worked in isolation, unconscious of modern needs. The modern educational machinery ignores their point of view. Bodies like the 'Nudwat-ul-Ulema' have shown themselves to be progressive in the best sense of the term, and our institutions of western learning have also sought some 'liaison' with our 'Ulema'. But until a well-thought-out and well-considered scheme and system are inaugurated, the efforts in the two directions may be neutralised or may give rise to conflicting forces. Our 'Tanzim', if it is effective, should help in the prevention of such a catastrophe. For it will be a product of the best lay minds with practical experiences working in co-operation with the most eminent of our divines, those who have travelled and understood the challenge which Islam has to meet in our time. Old phrases and formulae will not do now. The more we educate our children on modern lines, the more will they demand the translation of religious ideas in terms which they can understand.

WHAT AIMS ARE NECESSARY FOR REAL EDUCATION.

But this is only an illustration of the way in which 'Tanzim' can help our education. The real help will be in the new spirit of hope, self-help, and self-reliance which we wish to instil in our community. This new spirit will be its endowment to our future mentality. We shall not be content to look at our past, glorious as it has been; we shall not waste time in lamenting our short-comings, great though they are; we shall cut out of our armoury cynical sarcasms or recriminations that divide rather than unite. We shall turn our faces steadily to the future; we shall take stock of our advantages and disadvantages, relative or absolute; we shall reform our social system, our habits and modes of life, in consonance with the eternal verities, and we shall get into line with all men of good-will, being always ready to help and (if we are worthy) to lead in all good causes. Real education has aims like these; and aims like these are an incalculable asset to real education. As we approach the goal of universal education, these considerations will have more and more power to make or mar our destiny. Our mosques should all become centres for schools and libraries.

PREACHING OF THE FAITH.

'Tabligh' also—the preaching of the Faith—is the spiritual expression of the same ideals. Where it is marred by sectarianism or narrowness, we depart from that description of the righteous—"that they stand straight in the path and seek not distinctions therein among themselves". Unless we act up to this teaching we are vain boasters or futile disputers. When we act up to this teaching, we bring peace, healing, and reconciliation; justice, brotherhood, and confidence in each other; hope, progress, and strength for tasks that otherwise seem impossible of achievement. You cannot commend your faith to others until you have it yourselves—individually and collectively.

SOCIAL PROGRAMME

For our social amelioration a wide field remains to be tilled by the organised efforts of our best men and women. It is not progress merely to uproot institutions, nor wisdom merely to cling to them. Examine them; prune them like skilful gardeners, who applying the knife, do not waste the sap; assist nature by means of judicious buds and grafts as may be necessary. Above all, do not break away from the people, but bear witness to the truths which you see,—honestly, sincerely, and fearlessly. Study the needs of the orphan and the needy without demoralising them. Cheer the widowed souls who languish in desolation and despair. Give succour to those who sit in social isolation or darkness; recognise the rights of the outcaste and the despised. This is not the work (if it has to be done on an adequate scale) of individuals but of organised brotherhoods.

But no great work can be achieved without providing the resources for sustaining it. The economic interests of our community are the foundations on which our plans and programmes will depend for their success. We do not boast of a sharp division between this world and the next. Our God is not merely God in heaven; He is also God on this earth.

There is something wrong in our life if we cannot hold our own in this world of God. We have to discover where the wrong is, and what are the remedies. We have to persuade others of the truth of our convictions and apply the remedies in consultation and concert. We have to turn the minds of our youth from the snares of false careers to the broad beaten paths of economic prosperity and independence. Idle habits, foolish prejudices, unproductive expenditure and the opposite vices of extravagance and stinginess, both of which are economically unsound, have to be exposed mercilessly. Education has to be moulded into forms that will meet our needs and a healthy public opinion created that will reprobate parasitism and shiftlessness as degrading crimes, and commend honest manual labour as honourable and in certain aspects even ennobling. The industrial and practical arts of India owe much to Muslims, who have also left an honourable record in these matters on the pages of general history. Let us turn to them again and find our economic salvation.

ECONOMICS NOT FOREIGN TO MUSLIM GENIUS

Do not be discouraged by imagining that you have no aptitude for economics. Our early jurisprudence was specially distinguished by the meticulous care which it bestowed on financial organisation in theory and practice. The literature on our 'Bait-ul-mal' (Public Treasury) enshrines financial wisdom of a high order. The evolution of our early ideas on taxation, communal revenue and expenditure, and nice adjustments in finance between various kinds of public and private rights and interests, as well as our laws of 'wakfs' (trusts and endowments) should be—if we did not so sadly neglect them—a source of inspiration to us even to the present day. May, I quote with your permission a short passage from what I wrote in another connection on the economic services of Islam? "Its travellers and geographers, its historians and lexicographers, its sailors and navigators, its merchants and explorers, spread all over the world, and investigated the mysteries of nature and of man's moral destiny with a free and open mind. Its physicists measured an arc of the earth's meridian; its mathematicians invented algebra and logarithms; its alchemists started the science of chemistry; its astronomers catalogued the stars; its engineers developed new styles of architecture and its artists new designs in industrial art. Its surveyors measured and conserved the waters of the Nile for Egyptian agriculture, and its agricultural organisers introduced new modes of irrigation, and cultivated new crops and new fruits. Its potteries, its textiles, its metal work, its furniture, and its musical instruments introduced new refinements into social and domestic life." Your economic crash in India is due to your failure to readjust your economic vision to your altered political and social atmosphere. It is time you seriously tackled the question of adjustment now.

CONCRETE WORK FOR THE CONFERENCE

In this conference you will have to adopt a good, practical, working organisation, and to discuss some of the concrete questions which you will undertake to handle. With regard to the machinery, you have the frame-work in a 'Dastur-ul-amal' placed before you by the central committee. It is not only democratic in its constitution, but it guards against the danger of over-centralisation. While aiming at unity and co-ordination in the central representative body, it leaves financial and administrative independence to the local bodies, at the various stages of provincial, district, town, and village organisations. The efficiency of the whole body will depend upon the efficiency of its limbs, the units centered in towns, 'mohallas', or villages. With a workman-like organisation, functioning in healthy vigour, we shall have to take up concrete questions from our programme as our means and opportunities will serve, and feed and support existing specialised organisations or create new ones according to needs. Our programme is sufficiently comprehensive to give scope for the energies of our most ambitious members. Education, mosques, wakfs, co-operative societies, the encouragement of practical science of trade and commerce, technical arts and services, social reform and social service, and the raising of depressed classes and individuals to be intelligent and useful members of society,—all these are matters of vital concern and fit into our elastic scheme. Politics we are not directly concerned with: we welcome among us men and women of all shades of opinion.

UNITY THE MASTER-KEY TO ALL ACTIVITIES

The master-key to all our activities will be unity, and let me close my appeal on that note. We must realise the duties, responsibilities, and privileges of our brotherhood. With our human failings it is inevitable that some thoughts and sentiments, some habits and predilections, which we find in our brethren may be repugnant to us. But we must remember that some of our thoughts and sentiments, habits and predilections, may be equally repugnant to some of our brethren. We must seek for common ground wherever we can find it. For special purposes we can act together for our mutual benefit, while agreeing to differ in other matters. Get rid of suspicions and do not attribute unworthy motives. 'Husn-i-zann'—thinking well of others—is an Islamic virtue which we must cultivate with special zeal. Who knows but in knitting our brotherhood closer together we may approach nearer to that greater unity which looks to our country and the human race?

"THE CRACKER JACK."

A scene from Johnny Hines' latest effort, "The Cracker Jack" now being screened at the Pathe Cinema.

ASSEMBLY DEMAND.

(Continued from page 7.)

other elected bodies shall be constituted on the definite principle of adequate and effective representation of the minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to a minority or even to an equality.

(2) "The representation of a communal group shall continue to be by means of separate electorates as at present provided that it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favour of a joint electorate.

(3) "Any territorial redistribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal and North West Frontier province.

(4) "Full religious liberty, that is liberty of belief, worship, observances, propaganda, association and education shall be guaranteed to all communities.

(5) "No bill or resolution or any part thereof shall be passed in any legislation or in any other elected body if three fourths of the members of any community in that particular body oppose such bill or resolution or part thereof on the ground that it would be injurious to the interests of that community or, in the alternative, such other method is devised as may be found feasible and practicable to deal with such cases."

SINGLE ELECTORATE INCOMPREHENSIBLE

In commending the resolution to the League, Sir Ali Imam said that the present constitution was considered to be unsatisfactory because it did not give sufficient scope for proper expression of their political aspirations. The Reforms were short in one thing that they had not in truth conferred upon the country self-Government. They wanted reforms which must secure self-Government. There were not two opinions on this in the country. The appointment of a Royal Commission he declared would be a legal step for authorities in England to take. There should be no delay in the appointment of a commission as that would only mean sheer loss of time. It was in the interest of good Government that people should not feel disappointed as regards the appointment of a commission. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. If there was a delay of this kind it might endanger the position of India, as there was a separatist idea from British Empire. If their place was going to be of an equal partner in the Empire then and then alone they could be content. So much for the preamble of the resolution. As for the provisos, obvious justice was contained in the proviso for adequate and effective representation of the minorities in the legislatures. Experience showed how a sectarian majority could be of a wicked nature and a perpetual minority had always to fear from it. In the provinces where they had got a majority that majority should in no way be reduced but maintained. As to the representation of communal groups, he said that he had always felt a repugnance for separate electorates, the reasons being that no country could take long strides towards political advancement without joint action. He wished that the conditions did not exist in India for separate electorates. The deplorable fact was that the country was so placed racially that it was incomprehensible to do without separate electorates. It was a necessary evil according to him. So far as the principle of separate electorates was concerned it favoured both communities wherever they were in minority. He hoped and trusted that all these little rivulets and streams would grow into a united river of Indian nationalism. In these circumstances they could not help resorting to this sort of scheme and that would ultimately lead to harmony, after which they were hankering. The most strategic provinces were Bengal, Punjab and North West Frontier Province. North-West Frontier Province was a province which though looked upon as a backward province was going to play an important part in the history of India. It was a province of the greatest possible value to the whole of India. Behind all their beautiful and progressive scenes they had to consider as to who keep the peace. In order to maintain the peace of the country it was essential that the frontiers be first protected from foreign aggression.

The Hon. Sahibzada Aftab Khan seconded the resolution.

M. MOHAMED ALI'S AMENDMENT.

M. Mohammed Ali moved an amendment to the resolution which is as follows:—

"Whereas Swaraj is our birthright and the existing Government of India provides a constitution for India which falls far short of Swaraj and is extremely unsatisfactory, the All-India Muslim League calls upon the Government to invite a Round Table Conference of the representatives of all communities and political parties in India in terms of the demand made in February 1924 by the Legislative Assembly for the purpose of framing the constitution of Swaraj Government to be brought into force in the manner provided by the resolution of the Legislative Assembly passed in this behalf on that occasion. The League trusts that the constitution exacted in this manner would be based on the following principles for the protection of minorities:

(1) That all communities shall have representation in all elected bodies as far as possible in proportion to their members.

(Message incomplete.)

MUSLIM PARTY IN LEGISLATURES.

AN ABORTIVE PROPOSAL.

ALIGARH, Dec. 30.

It is understood that at a meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League a protracted discussion took place on a circular letter of Mian Sir Muhammed Shafi advocating the formation of a Muslim party in legislatures. It is stated that the proposal did not find much favour with the majority of the leaders who thought that such a course was not desirable at present.—A. P.

"WELL DONE, SIR ABDUR RAHIM"

APPEAL TO MAKE BENGAL ANOTHER PUNJAB.

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

Under the caption "Well Done Sir Abdur Rahim", the "Muslim Outlook" in the course of a leading article comments on Sir Abdur Rahim's presidential address at the Muslim League and says: "Sir Abdur Rahim is obviously a Muslim first and an ex Executive Councillor and a High Court Judge afterwards. We congratulate both him on his speech and the Muslim community on the restoration to political leadership of a man who is not afraid to speak the truth. He will be most bitterly villified by the Hindu Press, but he will lay this balm to his soul that he has voiced the sentiments of the Muslims of India in a refreshingly vigorous language. Sir Abdur Rahim has begun well and we are now very certain that on his return to Bengal he will set himself to make that province another Punjab in which Muslims will begin to wrest their rights as the majority community from the reluctant hands of the Hindus."—A. P.

DISTINGUISHED CEYLON MUSLIM VISITOR TO INDIA.

COLOMBO, Dec. 25.

The Hon. Mr. Tuan Branuddean Jayah, M.L.C. (Ceylon), is on visit to India. He will be visiting the Holy places of Islam such as Nagore, Ajmere, Sharif, etc. He is the first Muslim Principal of the Premier Muslim Institution in Ceylon called the Zahira College, Colombo, the Vice-President of the Ceylon National Congress, the President of the Ceylon Muslim Association and the Vice-President of the All-Ceylon Malay Association. He proposes to visit the different Universities of India with a view to studying the educational problems of India. In the Ceylon Legislative Council he makes the subject of education his own.

His outlook on Politics is a very wide and sane one. His only aim is the national unity of the peoples of Ceylon. He is one of those few in Ceylon who have the interest of the whole country at heart. He stands for no parties or sections. For years he toiled as the President of the Ceylon Muslim Association to place before the Congress and the Government, the necessity of granting adequate representation in Council to the Muslims. Due mainly to his efforts, the Government has partially remolied the Muslim grievance by granting 3 instead of 1 Muslim member in the last reforms in 1922.

He will be visiting Aligarh during the Jubilee of the Muslim University. His great aim in education is to blend that which is best in the West with that which is best in the East. He is a great classical scholar (Latin and Greek) and an erudite historian, (Islamic History included.) In him it can be safel said that the East and the West meet.

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

A Grand Variety Entertainment was held on Christmas Day, by the Colwad Musical and Dramatic Union, Bandra, at 8 p.m. Mr. Joseph Amara, Bandmaster, St. Paul's Band, presided on the occasion, and there was a large gathering present among them being some Fathers of St. Peter's Church, Mr. Jos. Alex Dias, Solicitor, and others. The Entertainment was a huge success. Every one did his part splendidly, specially Mr. Dominic Gonsalves who looked a duplicate of the cinema star Harold Lloyd. Mr. John Vessanker, Lawrence D'Mello and others. There were many catchy comic songs sung, but the best of all was the Marathi Farce entitled "San" (Festival), which created roars of laughter, as also the English Farce "Her Own Will," in which Tim, the nigger servant, Mr. F. Burrows, acted well.

The Colwad Musical and Dramatic Union also entertained Rev. Father M. Baptista, Vicar of Mount Carmel's Church, at a Farewell Address given to him on the eve of his transfer to Bassein, on Sunday last at the residence of Mr. Lawrence D'Mello when short speeches were delivered by Mr. Jos. Alex Dias, Solicitor, Rev. Andrew Paul D'Souza of St. Peter's and Messrs. Thomas D'Mello and Lawrence Amara, on the life of and work done by Rev. Baptista.

The St. Paul's Band rendered music on both the occasions.

ADDRESS TO ALWAR MAHARAJA.

HIS HIGHNESS' PRINCELY DONATION.

ALIGARH, Dec. 30.

Soon after the programme for the Aligarh Muslim Universities Jubilee Convocation was closed an address of welcome was presented to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar on behalf of the members of the Court of the Muslim University. The address was read by Sir Ali Imam. The address amongst other things said that the wisdom of their ancestors never considered religious divergence a reason for communal friction and strife. It was their duty to live together in helpful brotherliness as children of a common soil. The founder of this institution did not fail to inculcate the wisest lesson in that Indian history had to teach. He often compared India to a beautiful maiden whose two eyes were the Hindu and Muslim communities. A defect in either of which would ruin her comeliness and grace. One of the greatest services which they hoped to render to their country was the creation of a common academic platform on which the intelligent Hindus and Mussalmans might be able to understand and appreciate each other's ideals in literature and life. The kindness which His Highness had never failed to show to his Muslim subjects, his benevolent interest in the cause of education and his gracious patronage of learning made it a matter of pride for them to record that a Rajput ruler of his Highness' distinction and age had been the most distinguished visitor to the Muslim University National Week.

HIS HIGHNESS' TRIBUTE TO GREAT FOUNDER.

Replying to the address His Highness said that he had come to Aligarh to pay homage to the spirit of the founder of the institution. It was an inspiration of call to which he could no irresistible respond. As a tribute to the help but which pervaded in that great the spirit nounced a donation of Rs. at leader he announced a donation of Rs. 25,000 to the Aligarh University. The basic principle on which the Aligarh University and its sister University at Benares were started was imparting of religious instruction. A unity of permanent nature between the Hindus and Muslims could only be achieved by imbibing the true spirit of their respective religions while it would merge diversity into a real unity. He further announced a donation of Rs. 8,000 permanently for 5 years for a Professorship of Theology. The Hon. Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed then thanked His Highness on behalf of the University.—A. P.

VAISHYA CONFERENCE AT GOA.

EXHORTATION FOR REVIVAL OF PAST GLORY

(From a Correspondent.)

MAPUCA, Dec. 29.

The first Vaishya Conference began its sitting in a special pandal under the presidentship of Mr. Narayan Balwant Padte, at Chargal, Goa, on the 28th instant.

Mr. Rawalu Shambhu Shet Khaltp, the Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered his welcome address which being full of historical facts gave a lead to the general policy of the conference. After explaining the present state of agairs of the Vaishya community he advised: 'We must change according to the times. All communities are going forward and we are far behind to get rid of this fact. We come together and try to unite. Education is the chief need of the community. Besides there are many difficulties in the way of our progress. As a preliminary stage everybody must get the opportunity of improving himself. All should try to march forward. No community should predominate any other community but as far as possible equality should reign everywhere."

While explaining the object of the conference he said "Differences are not required for w[illegible] the gulf of communal differences o[illegible] ing other communities. But they [illegible] ceded for spreading education and [illegible] is well as social reforms." He [illegible] at length the past glory of the Vaishya community and showed how it has come to [illegible] tion owing to lack of eduction and [illegible] "Education," he said, "is the chief remedy for regeneration of the community." He laid special stress on the building of character saying that the strength of the community depends on the real moral of the society. Lastly he advised the youths of the community and finished his address.

Afterwards the arts and crafts exhibition was declared open by Mr. V. N. Bedye. Many ladies have taken part in the exhibition by sending their choicest needle work pictures and other works of arts.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA PUSHKARNA BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, Dec. 29.

Pandit Pannalalji Vyas, the president-elect of the All India Pushkarna Brahmin Conference reached Jodhpur in the morning of 26th instant. On the way he was profusely garlanded by the public.

In the splendid speech he delivered to the huge and silent audience numbering about five thousand, he beautifully dealt with the sangthan narrating the chivalrous deeds performed by the ancestors of the community rendered by way of service to the various princes of Rajputana, specially Jodhpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer and Bikaner.

The Subject Committee that met late in the night, discussed several important questions to be put before the Conference. Several distinguished peoples from all parts of India attended.

That aching back!

Is a dull, throbbing backache making you miserable? Are you tortured with rheumatic pains, stiffness and hard swellings in your joints or limbs? Do the sharp stabs of lumbago attack your back? Is there annoying urinary disorder? Are you feeling tired and worn out, nervous, irritable and depressed? Then look to your kidneys!

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"INDIA—CAUSE OF WORLD WAR."

WHY IT SHOULD BE FREE.

Statesmen, politicians and publicists would have the world believe that the Pacific is destined to be the theatre where the future drama of world events is to be staged and that the Pacific Ocean will be during next few years what the Mediterranean was in the hey-day of Rome's glory and prosperity or what the North Sea was before the fall of the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns. They, therefore, attach the greatest importance to everything that happens in China and the Far East, a bandit outrage is enlarged to the dimensions of an international crisis, every move of Japan is subjected to the closest scrutiny, and cries of the "Yellow Peril", Sino-Japanese-Russian combination and what not are raised with the deplorable results that armaments are increased, and all kinds of infernal machines are hatched in the dark to take an unwary world by surprise. It is time for us to halt amid these deceptive currents and eddies and examine clearly the paths to which we are being unconsciously dragged if we do not want to be bamboozled as we were in 1914 and made to dance to the tune of the drum diplomatique.

THE REAL DANGER.

Little do we realize that the real danger to peace and happiness lies not in the Far East or in the Pacific, nor in the wireless tangle in China, the Tariff Conference or the Immigration Problem, but at the other fag-end of Asia, the Near East. Although skilfully conceived and carefully handled propaganda has been instrumental for the popular conception of a "new alignment" or the "shifting of the centre of gravity" from the North Sea to the Pacific, the same propaganda is at work in the task of sedulously throwing an impenetrable veil over the happenings in the Near East and only when a crisis occurs do we really know that there has been something rotten in the state of Denmark.

Four Powers, whose interests differ diametrically—England, France, Russia and Turkey—are waging a peaceful war that may develop into a real war in a mad scramble for territory, the outcome of which will have serious and far-reaching consequences not only to the countries directly affected, but to the whole of Asia, an outcome in comparison with which the "Yellow Peril" and other shibboleths are but empty nothings, a local habitation and a name. "Let us be masters of the Persian Gulf, and we are masters of the world" is the motto under which the diplomats of the respective Powers are vieing with one another to outmaneuver the other, and it is this struggle that will make of the seemingly isolated web of intrigue another world conflagration, and paradoxical as it may sound India is responsible for all this woe.

THE DANGER POINT.

Soviet Russia with the aid of Persia and Turkey is casting a wistful eye on British activities on the Persian Gulf, not to speak of Mosul. It is at the Persian Gulf that British interests in India are vulnerably threatened and to keep India and communications to India intact and unchallenged, Britain is carrying on a series of aggressions on countries bordering on the Persian Gulf, aggressions that will ultimately wreck the Empire as surely as did the Roman Empire. India is a source of strength or weakness according to the way the Indian problem is tackled. But judging by the present indications of the appalling discontent and disaffection, bordering on open revolt, accentuated by the thrusting of an unworkable constitution on a people unwilling to work it owing to its unworkability, dispassionate observers are agreed that India has reached the danger point of slipping out of Enland's hands as did the refractory American colonies under Lord North's bungling. For a century and a half it was the key-note of British foreign policy to keep India perpetually under Britain and no Cabinet ill last a day that failed to take due note of it. It is this apprehension that made Col. Amery ask for an extension of the mandate over Iraq for another twenty-five years from the League of Nations; that wants to keep Mosul as a British possession; that is straining every nerve to establish an Arabian Empire under British suzerainty; that is trying to reduce Egyptian independence to a mere shadow, and penetrate into far-off Thibet by fair means or foul. But an awakened people in these territories fear Britain's right hand of friendship more than her enmity, and everywhere we see the proffered hand not only ungrasped but scornfully rejected.

THE OLD ADAM.

During the Great War there was seated in authority a party in power that represented the darkest side of diplomacy, whose high priests and exponents were the late Lord Curzon and Viscount Grey. Again and again secret treaties were made between European Powers by which the weaker nations were used as pawns on the political chess-board. For example in 1911 one of the worst of these diplomatic aggressions was made by Sir Edward Grey in the Near East. The north of Persia became a sphere of influence for Russia and the south of Persia under Britain. The next one came in the shape of the Anglo-Persian Treaty, which virtually robbed Persian independence, but for the strong nationalistic spirit that repudiated the Treaty and recovered her freedom.

To-day British activity is concentrated at Bahreyn on the Persian Gulf. Not one in ten perhaps knows where Bahreyn is, but it is vital for England as a pathway to India, and therefore its past relations with England and its present condition may be of interest.

THEN AND NOW.

In the nineteenth century Bahreyn was an independent state with which England made a series of treaties and agreements with the ostensible purpose of suppressing piracy and slave traffic in the Persian Gulf. The independence of Bahreyn is recognized in all these treaties, but now it is tacitly ignored. The ruler has been deposed by British consular authority regardless of the people's wishes, the party which favoured independence repressed and the leaders exiled. Now, for all practical purposes, the British consul rules over Bahreyn. As a result of this arbitrary course, culminating in the deposition of the ruler in 1922, a National Congress of the people assembled and demanded the continuance of their ruler in the administration of the country. It also demanded that the British consul should abide by the existing treaties and agreements. After these demands were made, the accredited representatives were summoned by the Consul-General to meet him, and addressing them in threatening terms not only refused to give an answer to their petition, but even held out drastic penalties. The unfortunate people then declared that they would rather migrate than submit to an intolerable state of servitude. This recalls to one's mind the historic "treks" of the Boers in South Africa, who preferred migrating to British suzerainty. The consul retorted that, should they migrate, the nighbouring Arabs had been instructed not to shelter them. Two of these were actually deported in a British man-of-war and they were liberated only after an order of the Bombay High Court. These arbitrary actions have so alienated the Arabs, who by the way fought by the side of England against Turkey, their lawful masters, on the promise of independence, that the very name of England stinks in their nostrils.

THE NIGHTMARE.

This will [illegible] as a typical example of what is happening in the Near East to-day. In Egypt, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Iraq, the hand of Britain lays heavily and as far, as present indications go there does not seem to be any prospect of that hand becoming lighter during the present Conservative regime. Protection of India for British imperial interests is the nightmare that is afflicting the Near East peoples. That there are influences at work in England to counteract this aggressive policy is undeniable, but as to when those influences will become strong enough to cry halt nobody can foretell. The very fact that Soviet Russia is waiting vengefully to strike a smashing blow by giving hearty support to the discontented and disillusioned elements makes a gloomy situation gloomier still.

It will thus appear that England's possession of India has been the cause of all these troubles. Indeed, the great statesmen of Europe have declared that India was the cause of the World War. The possession of so large an empire as India is naturally kindles the minds of European nations with lust, envy and jealousy. One has just to take a cursory glance on the history of the last century and a half to understand that India was solely responsible for the wars that England waged not of course for the benefit of the Indians. Napoleon's envy was the Indian Empire. His invasion of Egypt and Syria was to wrest India from England and present it to the France he loved so well. The Afghan wars were waged not to give India "a scientific frontier" as history text-books tell us, but to take hold of the passes and military positions leading to India and guard against a Russian invasion. England's conquest of Egypt in 1882 was to protect the passage to India. England's great navy which has caused other nations to increase theirs, with bases at Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, owes its existence to India. England's army has been maintained double the strength of other European nations counting both British and Indian troops for the sake of India.

AND CHINA TOO.

This has stimulated the growth of modern armies by her conquest and holding of India. England's enmity with Russia has all along been caused by fear of Russian encroachment on India. It is again the example of England holding such a large strip of territory that has influenced the other European nations to get slices from China. Britain's hostility to Germany before 1914 arose out of the fear that Germany might get a foot-hold in Asia and might limit her influence there and endanger India. If India had been free, Germany would not have built the Berlin-Bagdad railway. Germany thought in case of war India would revolt. If India had been an equal partner she would not have committed that blunder and there would have been no war. The construction of a naval base at Singapore and the gradual increase of the British China squadron are not for the immediate benefit of Australia and for imperial communications, as is benignly professed by its advocates, but to keep India in leading strings for Britain's own interests. This is one of the seeds of the next war and India is in the bargain.

Of the deplorable consequences of India's subjection, and American Christian missionary, writes:—

"If Britain had been wise enough to extend to India, in time, the hand of justice, friendship and brotherhood, as noble Englishmen like John British, Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill, A. O. Hume, Sir Henry Cotton, Sir William Wedderburn and others urged her to do, instead of being guided by her blind imperialists and militarists, the results would have had to-day an England leading the world in prosperity and peace, instead of a land mourning the loss of millions of workers, the widowing of its millions of wives and mothers, the unemployment of its millions of workers, the piling up of a crushing debt of billions of pounds, and the crippling of its industries to a degree never before known; and what is even more important, the results on the European continent would have been the nations there in prosperity and peace instead of being as most of them now are, in conditions of simply indescribable fear, hate, misery and hopelessness. Thus England has paid dear, and Europe has paid dear, for an India conquered, exploited and held down by the sword."

From what has been said above it is as clear as daylight that unless India becomes free—whether she remains within or without the Empire is not the question—on terms of perfect equality with other nations, an equality, as one of your Sunday editorials said, demanded by all laws human and divine, there will be no end to intrigues, bickerings and wars which no League of Nations, Locarno or any other body can ultimately put a stop to. This does not mean that other Powers should intervene, but that world opinion should demand the discontinuance of an evil that had been allowed to fester too long. The Indian problem is not a domestic internal problem of Great Britain; it is a problem of world politics.—"Observer" in "The Japan Times."

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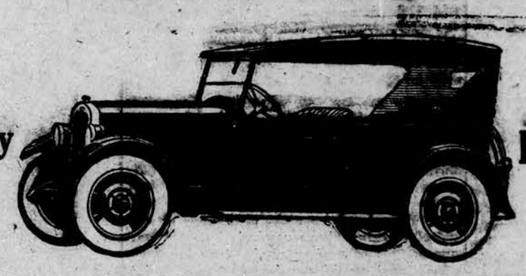

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Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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MODERN REFORMS IN PERSIA

FAR-REACHING LEGISLATION.

The present Majless (parliament), which is the fifth one elected since Persia became a Constitutional country in 1906, has, besides deposing the Qajar Dynasty and enacting other important Bills, passed a number of important enactments, which show the new trend of thought in the Middle Eastern countries and the desire for adopting Western ideas, says the Teheran correspondent of the "Morning Post."

Recently the Majless passed a law which requires every citizen of Persia to adopt a surname or family name, and to register all births, marriages, divorces, and deaths. This law is now enforced in Teheran and a number of other towns, and is gradually being extended to other parts of the country. The Persian Press is full of advertisements announcing these new family names, which are mostly old Persian names, such as Darius, Cyrus, etc. For example, Riza Khan, the present ruler of the country has adopted Pahlavi as his family name.

Another recent enactment has already abolished all the meaningless titles, which were freely granted in the past regardless of merit and in respect of which great abuses were practised.

The Compulsory Military Service Act, requiring all male citizens reaching the age of 21 to serve two years with the colours, is now law, and is awaiting enforcement soon after the Registration Act is in full operation.

A COMMERCIAL CODE.

A compicte Commercial Code, which has also been promulgated, covers the functions of commercial companies, banks, brokers and bankruptcy cases. This law is a long step towards regulating commercial business and developing the trade of the country.

The various standards of weights and measures used in different parts of the country are shortly to be unified into one system. The Metric System has been adopted, and the law requires that Government should manufacture the new standards and sell it to tradesmen. The standard is the same as the Metric System, but in order to facilitate its use Persian names are to be employed in place of metric names.

There are further legislative Acts relating to industrial and trade marks and the protection of patents. This law has not yet been promulgated, but regulations governing its enforcement are being drafted, and are expected to be enforced shortly.

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A COUGH may warn of mischief in the throat or of a more serious trouble that has settled on the chest. In any case the cough demands prompt treatment with Peps.

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Peps provide the direct and only rational way of removing the cause of the trouble. These wonderful little tablets, when dissolved in the mouth, give off powerful

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that penetrate with the breath down the throat into all vital inner parts of the chest and lungs.

Peps clear the clogged-up breathing tubes in an easy and natural way. They promote the natural secretions of the mucus glands and soothe and heal delicate tissues made sore and inflamed by constant coughing. This powerful Peps medicine is invigorating, fortifying and germicidal in its action. It benefits the entire breathing system.

Remember, that bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, consumption and kindred disorders all arise from neglected coughs and colds. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance to safeguard your throat, chest and lungs with Peps.

Obtainable at Re. One per bottle. Of medicine dealers everywhere, or direct from agents:- Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co. Ltd., Charni Rd., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Esplanade, Madras; Shahani & Co., Elphinstone St., Karachi, etc.

I.P. 383

PEPS

THE GREAT BREATHEABLE REMEDY

LLLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR.

HOW GOVT. POLICY WORKS.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar writes under date Pudupalayam, December 21:—

Some time ago my fellow-workers were surprised and complained through the press that toddy was being openly sold in an unauthorized place near the Ashram. The agitation in the press led to a prosecution and an exemplary sentence inflicted on the so-called culprit who was engaged by the real offender to vend the liquir. The sequel shows the futility of such remedies. The real offender being scot-free, and influential and bold, lost no time in employing another poor half-witted peasant as a travelling vendor on a salary of a rupee and half per week. His duty is to hawk toddy going round to funerals and festivals in the neighbourhood and to convenient centres of distribution. There is another vendor in the licensed shop, but this is a distinct hawking scheme, a natural result of high rentals and reduced shops.

The new hawker and his principal came to Pudupalayam itself on Wednesday before last and set up his booth in the verandah of a weaver's house. It was the Mariamman festival day in the village. The owner of the house, returning from the temple, saw a crowd at his house, and his women had been vainly remonstrating. He had to quarrel and threaten he would break the pots, before the itinerant vendors could be driven away. But by that time fairly good business had been done, some taking for cash and others for credit.

A Sub-Inspector of Excise came down on Thursday last after learning about the scandal from his superior—in such cases action generally leads from above, not upwards from below—and on his way, he caught the same hawker red-handed, selling at a chukkler hamlet where there were been a death.

The shop agent was also about somewhere and on being questioned by the Sub-Inspector why he was so indiscreet (in an area where there were people to write to the press and so on), he promptly sought to exculpate himself by finding fault with his hawker for breaking orders.

"Why did you go here to sell? I told you not to go here," he asked indignantly of the hawker.

One wonders where else he was to go to earn his weekly salary; and how that would be better.

Government opens shops and rents them to avaricious gamblers. "Why did you sell here, why did you sell there?" ask the Government when the lessees step out tempted. The lessee employs hawkers and asks some poor beggars to make a living as best they can. When caught they ask, "Why did you go there? Did I not caution you?"

This is the way in which licensed control and reduction of shops, and a gradual policy of reform work.

It is easy to keep out goats from an orchard altogether, but is it possible to let the hungry things in and make rules laying down plots and conditions for their browsing? The temptation for wretched folk to drink and drown their cares, and for men to make money out of their ruin is too great for regulation. It can be met only by total prohibition.—"The Hindu."

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The resolution for filing a suit against Government in connection with the education grant was not passed unanimously at the Corporation meeting held on the 23rd instant as stated by you in the leaderette published in your issue of the 25th instant and in the report of the meeting published in the issue of the 24th instant. Mr. Murzban protested against the resolution and pointed out how the expense of the Schools Committee had increased by leaps and bounds and how the Schools Committee indulged in luxuries and unnecessary things. As regards Government control he said that Government were right in asking for a tune as they paid the piper. Messrs. Asawale and Vaidya pointed out how the management of the Schools Committee was rotten. When I rose to speak and defend the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, who was unnecessarily criticised only because he was a non-Brahmin, many members of the aristocratic as well as the so-called Nationalists party indulged freely in howling and shouting and converted the Corporation Hall into a fish market. The action of these members was very childish and disgraceful to the reputation of the Corporation. However I had had my say, but the fact remains that the present Corporation is autocratic.

The other important fact was that the attendance of members was very thin and there were hardly 25 members present and this thing was brought to the notice of the Chairman and was requested to adjourn the meeting, but instead of doing that he declared that the resolution was passed *nem-con* in spite of the protest of some of the members like myself.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. BOLE

Keshawalaya, Dadar,
Bombay, Dec. 28.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

RANGOON, Dec. 30.

At the annual general meeting of the Burma Corporation Limited held to-day in Rangoon for the year ending 30th June 1925 an interim dividend of six annas per share free of Indian and British income-taxes was declared shareholders on London register to be paid this dividend in sterling at the rate one shilling six pence per rupee.—A. P.

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I.V. 126

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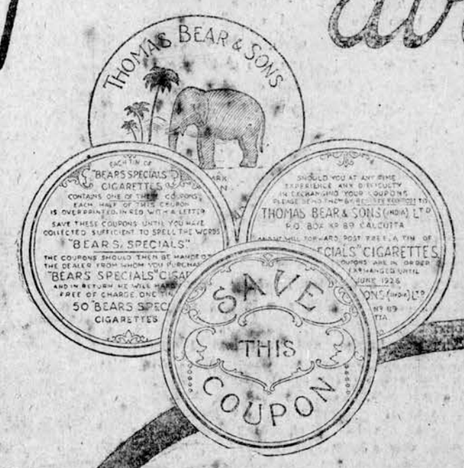

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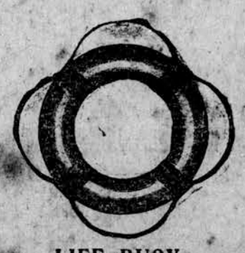

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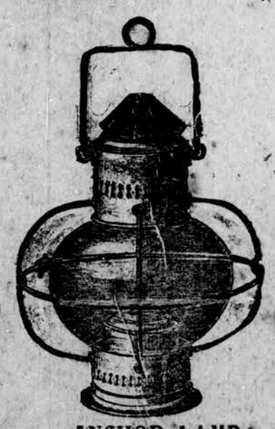

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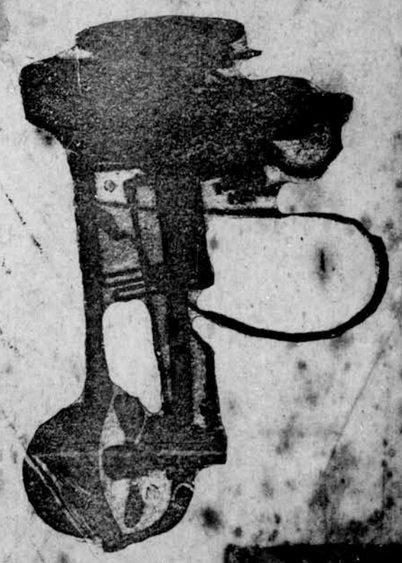

MOTOR BOAT

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